PALMER
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI. NO. 25 BOMBAY MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1923. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

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FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
ROYAL YAKUTI.

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man, man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragran of its own accord. Price per tin containing 20 pills Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM—RAJKOT (Kathiawar) India.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure steriliser Incubators gas and electric breakers, test tubes, ampoules and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars

S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.

Telephone: No. 2411.

Telegrams: "GUNDISAN."

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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923		
3rd February	.. MALWA ..	10,941
10th ,,	.. KAISAR-I-HIND..	11,430
17th ,,	.. KHYBER ..	9,014
24th ,,	.. MACEDONIA† ..	11,089
3rd March	.. CALEDONIA ..	7,622
10th ,,	.. DEVANHA ..	8,032
17th ,,	.. CHINA ..	7,952
24th ,,	.. MOREA* ..	10,911
31st ,,	.. MANTUA ..	10,902
7th April	.. MALWA ..	10,941
14th ,,	.. KAISAR-I-HIND..	11,430
21st ,,	.. NARKUNDA† ..	10,227
28th ,,	.. MACEDONIA ..	11,089
5th May	.. CALEDONIA ..	7,622
12th ,,	.. PLASSY ..	7,393
19th ,,	.. MOLDAVIA† ..	15,800
26th ,,	.. CHINA ..	7,952

*Through steamers from China.

†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
2nd February	.. WARFIELD* ..	6,000
16th ,,	.. MASULA* ..	7,261
7th March	.. MUNDRA* ..	7,275
16th ,,	.. DOMALA ..	8,441
30th ,,	.. MATIANA ..	8,900
13th April	.. MULBERA ..	9,100
27th ,,	.. MANTOLA ..	8,963
11th May	.. DUMANA ..	8,800
25th ,,	.. MEKKARA ..	8,285

*Cargo vessels only will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS & CHINA.

1923.		
24th February	.. SOUDAN	
28th March	.. SICILIA	
28th April	.. SOUDAN	
31st May	.. SICILIA	

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
9th February ..	NARKUNDA ..	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Dongola for China.
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA ..	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Karmala for China.
6th April ..	NALDERA ..	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Nyanza for China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
29th Jan.	.. VITA ..	.. Karach via K'war
1st Febry	.. BANKURA ..	.. Buera via K'war & Karachi.
2nd ,,	.. VASNA ..	.. Buera via Aarac
3rd ,,	.. GANGA ..	.. Karachi via K'war
7th Febry	.. KARAPARA ..	.. East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1230.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailings bout.
S.S. "Jalatarang"	4300	31st January 1923.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE
41, Sprott Road Ballard Estate

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Muroran Maru.	Y Watanabe	5854	20 Jan.	31 ,,
Awa Maru.	T. Seto.	6029	28 Jan.	8 Feb.
Tamba Maru.	N. Wada.	5945	18 Feb.	27 Feb.
Mogi Maru	Y. Tomioka	3757	17 Feb.	28 Feb.
Rangoon Maru	K. Tsutsumi	5059	2 March	14 March
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6088	16 March	30 March

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

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THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.
(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,952,000
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£ 5,238,000
Reserved Fund Esc. 27,200,000 $00—£6,038,400
(At Par Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.
BRANCHES:
LONDON:
9, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.
NEW YORK:
91, Liberty Street.
PARIS:
9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL:— Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Pernambucco, do Norte Para, Manaos.
PORTUGAL: Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Miseu.
ADJACENT ISLANDS.—Funchal (Maderia), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Eissan and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa, (Belgian Congo), S. Thomo, Prinsipe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira, Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mosambique Ibo.
INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA: Macau,
TIMOR:—Dili.
Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

C. DE SEABRA.
Acting Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1894.

Capital	Authorised	100,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid-up	25,80,130.
Reserved	Fund	18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambalia City	Hyderabad	Peshawar City
Ambala Cant	(Sind)	Okara
Bombay	Jullundur	(Deceste
Cawnpore	Jammu	Montgomery),
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annm.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL:—
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each...Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1922:—
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
149,884 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 1,87,35,500
..... Rs. 5,62,35,500

RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 4,11,82,895
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 5,62,06,500

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir BORBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E., Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Khandwa
Ahmedabad	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad City	Karachi
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Akola	Larkana
Akyab	Lucknow
Allahabad	Lyallpur
Alleppey	Madras (Mount Road)
Amballa	Madura
Amraoti	Mandalay
Amritsar	Mangalore
Bangalore	Masulipatam
Bassein	Meerut
Bellary	Moulmein
Benares	Mooltan
Berhampore	Muzaffarpur
Bezwada	Muttra
Bombay (Byculla)	Moradabad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Mymensingh
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Narayangunge
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Nasik
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Negapatum
Calcutta (Park Street)	Ootacamund
Calicut	Palace (Sub-ostsation to Coconada)
Cawnpore	Patna
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Peshawar
Chittagong	Poona
Coconada (Out-station Narsapur)	Poona City
Cochin	Quetta
Coimbatore	Rajamandry
Colombo	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cuddalore	Rangoon
Cuttack	Rawalpindi
Dacca	Salem
Darjeeling	Secunderabad
Delhi	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Dhulia	Sholapur
Erode	Simla
Guntur	Sukkur
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Surat
(Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trichinopoly
Hubli	Trivandrum
Indore	Tuticorin
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Vellore
Jalpaiguri	Vizianagram
Jubbulpore	Vidagapatam

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received ... and Interest allowed.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Merchantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Dr. I. M. Mallicks'
(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT
IC-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogues apply Manager.
29, College Street CALCUTTA

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Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India you should own a copy at once. Pages 208.
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Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of [illegible] UNDERTAKEN
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Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

"INKOTINE" INKS
THE STANDARD INKS OF INDIA.
In All Grades and for all purposes
BRIGHT, PERMANENT, NON-CORROSIVE.
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LODGING AND BOARDING
SPECIALLY MEANT FOR HIGH CASTE HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
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AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY.
SHIPCHANDLER, CONTRACTOR AND HARDWARE MERCHANT
DIRECT IMPORTER UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF SHIP STORES
Fuel, Steel Wire Rope, Cornar Bros. Canvas, High Pressure Packing, "Admiralty" Rubber Stretcher Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.
OFFICE:—31, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE.—Darukhana, Mazagon
Telephone 2457

INSURANCE

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD INSURE IN LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE CO., LTD
Head Office, 6 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta
PATRON.
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar K.C.S.I.
CHAIRMAN.
Maharaj Kumar Victor N. Narayan of Cooch Behar.
Because.
No Company combines so many advantages:
It is a pure Indian Company.
Under expert and most efficient management.
It guarantees positive protection.
Cheapest Rates of Premium.
Premiums payable by small instalments.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid up value.
Policies are automatically protected from forfeiture.
It grants liberal loans.
For Particulars apply to the HEAD OFFICE.
Wanted.—Applications from experienced and reliable partits for General Agencies throughout India.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD
(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents
Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to-
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINE PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH
THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.
(Head Office:—113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

BATLIWALA'S
40 Years RENOWNED MEDICINES
Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions.
Batliwala's { Ague Mixture Large Rs. 1-2 Small An. 12. Ague Pills, Rs. 1-3
BATLIWALA'S (Tonic Syrup) Bal Amrit As. 12
BATLIWALA'S (Cure-all) Balm. As. 12
BATLIWALA'S Diarrhoea (Cholerol Mixture. As. 12
BATLIWALA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 & 2 Grain Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 1-12.
BATLIWALA'S Tonic Pills. Rs. 1-4.
BATLIWALA'S Ringworm Ointment As. 6
BATLIWALA'S Tooth Powder As. 6.
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO TRADE
Price on Application
Dr. H. L. Batliwala Sons & Co., Ltd.
SHAPURJI H. L BATLIWALA
Managing Director.
P.O. Worli, BOMBAY. No. 18.
Tel. Adr, Batliwala Worli, Bombay.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" " to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department "The Bombay Chronicle Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A HINDU LADY, age over 30, knowing Hindi and English, to serve as a Teacher and a Companion. Apply to Box No. 8980, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6264

WANTED AT ONCE.—Experienced DRAUGHTSMAN. Apply Box No. 8981, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 15548

WANTED.—SALESMAN, familiar with Paper and Printing Machinery Line Apply KRISHNA PRINTING PRESS AGENCY, Anantwadi, Cathedral Street, between 2 and 6 p.m.
A R6261

WANTED—MATRICULATED or GRADUATE HINDOO LADY to act as companion to and teach two grown up girls in Bania family. One knowing music and needle work preferred. Apply stating terms to DR. P. T. KOTHARY, Junagadh (Kathiawar.)
A 15530

WANTED.—Qualified ENGINEERS, OVERSEERS, SUB-OVERSEERS, DRAFTSMAN and CLERKS. Pay according to qualifications, apply to the STATE ENGINEER, Rewa State, REWA.
A 15546

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Qualified and Experienced ENGINEER to erect large Mill engine, Lancashire boilers, millwrighting and pipe work. Apply stating terms and enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 8982, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
15549

WANTED—A LADY ASSISTANT DOCTOR for Shree Prankunverba Zanana Hospital, L. M. & S. or L. C. P. & S. with some hospital experience preferred. Pay from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 with private practice and free furnished quarters. Apply with testimonials to C.M.O. Dhrangadra.
A. C.15524.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE of the B. U for the post of Head-Master of the Ornellas School, Poona Roman Catholic preferred. Apply to the REV. FATHER SUPERIOR, Ornellas School, Poona.
A R6246

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1. Rawalpindi.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A MATRICULATED LADY with long experience of teaching wants TUITIONS for English and Gujrati. Write Box No. 8972, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6234

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—OFFICE BLOCKS at Narsinha Mansion on Carnac Road, Opposite Police Commr's. Office. Apply to The BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO., LTD.
C 15470

TO LET.—First class pucca built GODOWN with stone floor 3250 sq. ft. near Byculla Club. Apply MACLEOD & Co., Sultan Building, Fort Street.
C 15495

TO LET for offices shops, show-rooms and godowns, ground, first, second and third floors of Hari Buildings, opposite Old Custom House Road, Fort. Apply to Office Manager of Mr. GOVINDRAL SHIVALAL MOTILAL, at 20, Apollo Street.
15440

FIRST FLOOR FLAT, of Ahmedi Mansion, Motlibai Street, Byculla, to be sub-let for about 4 months from 1-3-23 Rent. Rs. 225 p.m. Apply CHIEF ENGINEER, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Churchgate.
C R15537

TO LET—Airy and well-ventilated, large and small offices on the 3rd and 4th floor of Ismail Buildings, situated at the corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street, Fort. For rent and other particulars inquire of Mr. P. S. SHAH at Ismail Buildings between 1 and 4 p.m (S.T.) on office days. The offices open for inspection the whole day.
C R6157

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their house. Apply Post Box 8090, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 364, Nazderi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PRIVATE OFFERS INVITED from purchasers of well situated three-storied house, "Hari Building" opposite Old Custom House, Fort. Apply to MANAGER of Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, 20, Apollo Street, Fort.
G 15491

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ELECTRICAL MOTORS from 5 to 50 H. P., A. C. 400 volts supply at reduced rates. For prices and particulars please write to THE SOVEREIGN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 105, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
R5983

ELECTRIC GENERATORS available from stock in sizes of 1, 1.5, 2.5, 4, 5, 8 and 10 K. W. on 115 Volts at Sweeping Reduction in prices. THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay, Telephone 3825.
K 5

ONE FIRE ENGINE (Horse drawn) complete with lamps hose pipes passed for 80 lbs. working pressure by Boiler Commission, on 3rd May, 1922. Full particulars and price can be had firm at the following address. Also one shaping machine.—Lahore Machinery Supply Co., Telegrams "PUMP." Lahore, Railway Road.
K 15545

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—20 Thousand Spindles New RING FRAMES, gauge 1 3/5," complete preparations, immediate delivery." Apply Box No. 8923, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R6084

WANTED TO ESTABLISH AGENCIES in Bombay's different localities and in different towns and cities of Bombay Presidency by an Indian Life Insurance Co. Gentlemen having experience and influence need only apply to Box No. 8964, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
P R6220

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

INDIAN POLITICS, List of Books, posted free, by TARAPOREVALA, Booksellers, Bombay.
L 15518

STAMPS.—23, PERSIA, Rs. 1, 25 Ecuador, Rs. 1/4, 100 different blue Stamps, Rs. 1/4, Foreign America, a packet of 100 different stamps excluding U. S.A., but including the Bolivian, Mexican and Salvadorian Arms, and Ecuador, Venezuela, Hayti, Honderas, Nicaragua, etc., Price Rs. 1-4 only. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., Ltd., Allahabad.
L 15547

READ either your DREAMS or FORTUNE —Our DREAM DICTIONARY is the First Genuine Reader of the long hidden mysteries of your DREAMS. Based on ancient scientific principles. Cost Rupee ONE only. We undertake to foretell fortune accurately and strikingly. Annual Reading Re. 1 Five years Rs. 2/8. Extensive Rs. 25. Send time and date of either birth or letter. The GUPTA ASTRAL ACADEMY, Kasimkot Vizag District, South India.
R6161

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—One CERTIFICATE, bearing No. 34 for 306 shares of the Laxmi Flour Mills, Ltd., numbering from 4144 — 4449, standing in the name of V. P. Narichania. Any person finding the same is requested to return the same at the firm of Vadilal Purshotamdas, Khand Bazar, Bombay. If the certificate is not found within fortnight, Company will be asked to issue a duplicate.
PB R6135

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

TYPEWRITER PAPERS.—A large shipment just received. Sample book with prices sent on request. WARDEN & Co., Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, Phone. 1331.
T 15525

SCIENCE APPARATUS for Laboratories and Factories: Hydrometers for oils, acids colours, etc. Twaddles and Baumme's Saccharometers; Alcoholometers; Thermometers Distilling and condensing appliances; etc., recently received. Also good second-hand Typewriters. Apply early to S. V. SOVANI. Ambewadi, Girgaon Bombay 4.
T R5160.

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best Donegal Tweeds of soft natural Wool. Choicest designs and selected shades of every colour. Sober and respectable. Satisfaction sure. Suit length (7½ yds. by 24") Rs. 12. Coat length (5 yds.) Rs. 9 Black, brown or Khaki Puttees (leg bandage) Rs. 2/12 per pair. Handpicked Saffron Rs. 2/12 per tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE. Srinagar, Kashmir.
T R6086

ENGLISH FACTORY LOADED SHOT GUN CARTRIDGES.—Loaded in England by Messrs Eley Brothers, Ltd., in 5/16 coloured cases with Diamond Smokeless Powder and shot. Best quality 4 wads. 25 in a card board box, 500 in a case 12, 16 and 20 bore. Price Rs. 150 per 1000 Carriage paid. Also Belgium Hammerless Ejector shot gun with highest quality "Bayard" compressed forged steel barrels with solid lumps Demi-bloc system, left choke, spring top rod fore-end, drop forged action, side clips, patent "Bayard" top bolt, Automatic safety fine quality half pistol walnut stock, horn heel plate, grip and fore-end neatly checkered, fine case hardened mounting 12 and 16 gauge. Price Rs. 300 each. Apply with licence to:—Messrs SULEMAN OMER & CO., Elphinstone Street, Karachi.
T. R6207.

SPORTS.

JUDGE BY RESULTS.

1st	Extra	Meeting—5	wins,	5	places.
2nd	,,	,, 5	,,	11	,,
3rd	,,	,, 7	,,	7	,,
4th	,,	,, 4	,,	10	,,
5th	,,	,, 4	,,	9	,,
6th	,,	,, 6	,,	8	,,
7th	,,	,, 7	,,	7	,,
8th	,,	,, 5	,,	7	,,
9th	,,	,, 5	,,	8	,,
10th	,,	,, 5	,,	7	,,
11th	,,	,, 7	,,	7	,,

Total 60 wins, 86 places.

RACING EXPERT'S

Bombay results to date.
CONSULT HIM FOR THE BIG EVENTS, AND WIN.
Post Box 599, G. P. O., BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPPERSON Car in first class running order. Newly painted, new hood and Battery. Self Starter, Eletric Lights, 7 Seater Wire Wheels fitted with Cord Tyres, Spare Wheel Tyre and Tube. Cars be seen at the Bombay Automobiles, Hughes Road. What offers? Apply Box No. 8976, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
15516

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD. BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of India, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th February, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1922.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the places of Mr. D. S. Shellim and Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai who vacate their seats by rotation, but are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, February 5th to SATURDAY, February 17th, both days inclusive.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Bombay, 27th January, 1923.
C15533

NOTICE.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th February, 1923, at 3-15 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1922.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 15th February, 1923, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 26th January, 1923. C15536

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th February, 1923, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1922.
2. To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 15th February, 1923, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 26th January, 1923. C15535

PRIZE VESSELS.

THE UNDERSIGNED VESSELS will be sold as they lie (without docking) and delivery taken at the port named.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to.—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Colombo.
BULLOCH BROS., & Co., Ltd.,
Rangoon.
BINNY and Co. (Madras) Ltd.
Madras.

Name	TONNAGE Gross	TONNAGE Nett	Built	Position
KARA DENIZ Formerly ("Darmstadt")	5012	3359	1890	Bombay.
RHEINFELS	5512	3529	1905	Can be inspected at Avonmouth from 15th Jaunary onwards

R 1271.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

QUOTATIONS ARE INVITED for sinking in this town a dozen tube wells of about one hundred feet depth. If the scheme is a success, more wells are likely to be sunk.

A. NAYANAR,
President

Municipal Office,
Nagercoil.
19th January, 1923. C15544

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the POWER OF ATTORNEY which was granted to Choithram Vishandas by our Managing Proprietor Basheermal Hotchand on his and our firm's behalf dated 12th September, 1921, is hereby cancelled, and the Public are hereby warned that not the firm nor the Managing Proprietor will be responsible for any matters done hereafter by the said Choithram Vishandas.

Per Pro Gordhandas Hotchand.
CHUTURBHOJ KHATAU
Manager.
R6268

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

CHANGES AND ADDITIONS IN THE SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and from 1st February, 1923, the suburban train service will be revised and a few new trains will be run.

For timings, please see sheet time tables exhibited at suburban stations

D. A. FENTON
Chief Transportation Supdt.

Bombay, 23-1-23.
C15502

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF OF PRODDATUR.
O. S. No. 827 of 22.

PATHANGAI SUBRAMANYA RAO, Managing Partner in the firm of Yeddula Subbareddy and Subramanya Rao, of Jammalamadugu ... Plaintiff.

DEVICHAND KASTURI CHAND, resident of Sangvi, within the jurisdiction of the Sholapur Sub-Court ..... Defendant.

Suit against the defendant by the plaintiff is posted to 10-2-23, for final disposal.

K. ANANDA RAO,
Pleader for Plaintiff.
C15550

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 2217 of 1922.

SUMMARY SUIT.

Plaint filed this 30th day of May, 1922.
Summons under O XXXVII, r 2 of Code of Civil Procedure.

INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LIMITED, registered under the Indian Companies Act, having its registered office at Ahmedabad and a Branch office at Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs

versus.

(1) BAXI HARILAL VALUBHAI,... of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, carrying on business at Dhanji Street, without the Fort. (2) MAGANBHAI DHARAMCHAND of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Khara Kuwa, without the Fort. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting. Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiffs have instituted a suit in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant under Order XXXVII of the Civil Procedure Code for Rupees 5,000 for Principal due to them by the defendants at the foot of two promissory notes both dated 3rd December 1921 for Rs. 2,500 each as mentioned in the plaint herein of which copies are hereto annexed and costs of the suit and interest on judgment at six per cent. per annum; you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service, for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the Plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rupees 5,000 and interest as aforesaid and the sum of Rupees 200 for costs.

The hearing is provisionally fixed for the 19th February, 1923, at 11-30 a.m.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sum herein mention or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of Order XXXVII Rule 3 of the said Code.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 12th day of June 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. H. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. H. HOWARD.

The 12th day of June, 1922.

Messrs. THAKORDAS & DARU,
C15523 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 5th February, 1923, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from the Secretary, Royal Sanitary Institute, London—Inviting the Corporation to appoint Delegates to the 34th Congress of the Institute.
2. Letter from Mr. Abdul Hoosein Karimbhai Zanzaria and others—Regarding certain buildings erected at Khara Talao locality.
3. Letter from Mr. S. J. Gaitonde and others—Regarding insufficient supply of water at Poibavdi, Parel.
4. Letter from Mr. Shavakshah Ardeshar Tanksalvala—Regarding a process discovered by him by which the power of gas lamps can be increased.
5. Letter from Mr. Vadilal Nathoobhai—Regarding his dispute with a Tramway Conductor who refused to accept an eight-anna nickel coin.
6. Letter from the President of a public meeting of the Depressed Classes—Forwarding a resolution passed at the meeting requesting that free and compulsory primary education be introduced in E Ward where the bulk of the Depressed Classes reside.
7. (a) Letter from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Solicitors—Complaining, on behalf of their clients, Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., and others, Trustees of Tata Settlement No. 2 against the proposed construction of a sewage outfall on a site near the Antop Hills in close proximity to their clients' property. (b) Letter from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, on behalf of their clients, Sir D. J. Tata and others, Executors of the last Will and Codicil of the late Sir R. J. Tata—To the same effect.
8. Letter from Mr. Tayab Aba Hameed—Regarding the inequality of the measures by which grain dealers purchase grain from wholesale merchants and sell it to their retail customers.
9. Letter from Mr. Dosabhoy Edulji Bharucha—Suggesting that Rajabai Tower should be kept open to visitors on Sundays and Holidays.
10. Letter from the Chairman and the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Presidency Council of Women—Requesting that at least two women should be included in the number of members to be co-opted at the ensuing Municipal Election.
11. Letter from Mr. Shapoorjee D. Ashburner—Suggesting that a vacant piece of land at a high altitude in close proximity to the John Hay Grant Reservoir Garden at Mazagon may be converted into a garden.
12. Letter from Mr. M. J. Master—Suggesting that the victoria stand near the Fire Temple at Lall Baug, Parel, may be removed, and complaining about certain other matters.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

13. Recommending sanction to the lands acquired at Dadar by Government on behalf of the Municipality in connection with the proposed Dadar overbridge, roads, market, etc., being apportioned between Government and the Municipality in the manner and on the terms suggested by the Commissioner.
14. Recommending sanction to the salary of the post of Conservancy Assistant being revised from Rs. 400-30-600 to Rs. 500-50-750.
15. Recommending a grant of Rs. 675 to meet the expenditure incurred in connection with the experiments recently made in the seating accommodation in the Corporation Hall.
16. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Abdulali Jiwaji Patni, regarding the obstruction caused by hawkers in Mutton Street, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.
17. Recommending that a memorandum from Mr. Hassanally Ahmedally, complaining about certain notices issued by the Deputy Health Officer, D Ward, in respect of his property at the junction of Sleater Road and Tardeo Road, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.
18. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's Letters, regarding the sale to the Imperial Bank of India of Rs. 5 lakhs Municipal Bills with a currency of 12 months at a discount of 5½ per cent. per annum free of Income Tax to the Bank.
19. Forwarding a note on the progress of the Tansa Completion Works up to 19th December, 1922.
20. Recommending that in reply to his letter, suggesting a certain mode of supplying water in F and G Wards, Mr. K. D. Ravat be informed that his suggestion is not practicable.
21. Recommending an advance of Rs. 8,00,000 to meet the cost of purchasing about 30,000 tons of coal during the yars 1922-23 and 1923-24.
22. Recommending additional grants for payments being made during 1923-24 on account of unexpected balances of certain grants.
23. Recommending sanction to the signing of cheques for certain expenditure.
24. Recommending a grant of Rs. 18-4-0 to meet the payment of certain bills preferred by the Mechanical Engineer against the Water Department for repairing pressure records in the years 1919-20 and 1920-21.
25. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the condition of drains and the nuisance caused by the overflow of sullage therefrom in Carrol Road locality, Mr. Bhalchandra Vishnu and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
26—27. Statements of Budget transfers in respect of (26) amounts not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (27) amounts exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee, subject to the Corporation's orders.

Letters from the Commissioner—

28. Requesting approval to the cost of the improvement of the private streets off Elphinstone Bridge South Low Level Road being declared improvement expenses and recovered from the house-owners thereat by instalments.
29. Requesting sanction to the acceptance of an offer from the Vicar of the Holy Cross Church in connection with the proposed acquisition of a portion of the church property for the Tulsi Pipe Line Road Scheme.
30. Forwarding the papers connected with the criminal suit recently brought against the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, by a motor driver.
31. Regarding the condition of (1) Grant Road, (2) Falkland Road, (3) Foras Road and (4) Duncan Road.
32. Reporting the steps taken by him for preventing the Lady Doctors in charge of the Municipal Maternity Homes at Bellasis Road and Parel and the staff of Ayahs, etc., thereat from accepting or asking for presents from the inmates of the Homes.
33. Reporting the appointments made by him in certain vacancies of temporary Assistant Engineers on the Supervising Staff of the Tansa Completion works.
34. Requesting sanction to water being supplied to the Kurla Municipality at the rate of annas 8 per 1,000 gallons from 1st July, 1922, till such time as the Development Directorate take over the management and distribution of water supply to Kurla and enter into an agreement with that Municipality.
35. Requesting sanction to fresh regular lines being prescribed for a portion of Warden Road.
36. Forwarding a return showing the quantity of unwholesome foodstuff destroyed by the Market Department.
37. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay water supplies.
38. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.
39. Forwarding a statement showing the quantity of water brought into the City from the various lakes.
40. Forwarding returns of patients treated at the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals and recommending that comparative figures for the previous year be deleted from the returns in future.
41. Requesting sanction to the Director of Development, Bombay, being permitted to lay a 5in. branch water pipe line under the Municipal Kutchra Railway Siding at the point where it crosses the Ghatkoper-Chembur Road.
42. Requesting sanction to the Central Salsette Railway being allowed to cross the Municipal land over Tulsi Pipe Line.
43. Requesting sanction to a part of the dead end of Narayen Dabholker Road being handed over to Government free of cost for being used only for the purpose of the approach road to the Government flats thereat.
44. Regarding the question of imposing restrictions on the weight and speed of motor lorries that may be allowed to use Municipal roads in the City.
45. Regarding certain arrangements proposed by him for drying clothes at the Dhobi Ghat at Mahalaxmi and the question of the removal of the Ghat from its present position.
46. Requesting approval to water mains being laid in the new roads to be constructed by the City Improvement Trust in their Scheme No. 29 at Nowroji Hill Road.
47. Requesting sanction to certain set-back land in Borebhat Lane being leased to Mr. Govind Vasudeo Mhatre on certain conditions.
48. Forwarding the Health Officer's report for the fourth quarter of 1922.
49. Regarding the acquisition of certain properties in connection with the schemes for the extension of DeLisle Road northwards and the widening of Lady Jamsetji Road to Bandra Causeway.
50. Requesting sanction to a portion of property at Mahim belonging to Mr. B. D. Padamji being acquired in connection with the public park scheme there.
51. Regarding the acquisition of certain properties by the Municipality on behalf of the Port Trust in connection with the proposed road from Sewree to Elphinstone Road.
52. Regarding the acquisition of certain properties and the exchange of Municipal land for certain properties at Golanji Hill in connection with the proposed road from Sewree to Elphinstone Road.
53. Regarding the seating arrangement in the Corporation Hall.

Government Letters—

54. Regarding the amendment of the Bombay Port Trust Act so as to increase the elected representation of the Corporation on the Bombay Port Trust.
55. Enquiring whether the President of the Corporation and the Chairman of the Health Committee would be willing to be members (ex-officio) on the visiting Committees for the Bombay Hospitals proposed to be appointed by Government.
56. Forwarding Government Resolution communicating the sanction of the Government of India to pay of Mr. H. B. Clayton I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner, being raised from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000 a month.
57. Forwarding Government Resolution appointing the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, to be a Member of the Sanitary Committee constituted by Government to advise them as to the sanitary precautions to be taken from time to time until reclamation works are completed.
58. Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company's Letters—Intimating that the words "Halalkhore" has been deleted from their Transfer Table Gaide in accordance with the desire of the Corporation.

Bombay Improvement Letters—

59. Forwarding excerpts from the Trustees Proceedings.
60. Forwarding copy of supplementary Budget No. 2 of 1922-23, sanctioned by the Trust Board.
61. Letters from Mrs. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of the late Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
62. Municipal Secretary's Memorandum—Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

Notices of Motions—

63. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, seconded by Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle—For requesting Government to give statutory effect to the promise given by them for the payment of half the additional cost incurred by the Corporation for making primary education free and compulsory in the City.
64. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master, seconded by Dr. S. S. Batliwala—For inviting the attention of Government to the urgent necessity of strengthening the Police force in the City and the Suburbs and of providing arms to the Suburban Police in view of the repeated dacoities committed there.
65—70. From Mr. Khurshed F. Narima (65) For discontinuing the supply of water to places outside the City of Bombay, (66) For obtaining from the Commissioner an estimate of the amount to be refunded by the Gas Company for their failure to supply gas of adequate intensity and for spending that amount for supplying additional lights in the important streets of the City, (67) For expressing opinion that cheap and durable motor cars be supplied to Municipal Officers instead of costly ones and that they should be allowed fixed allowances for the upkeep of the cars, (68) For requesting the Commissioner to take heavy securities from the contracting parties in the cases of contracts involving heavy expenditure, (69) For abolishing the post of the Special Superintending Engineer for Municipal Buildings his duties being transferred to the general Building Branch of the Department and (70) For referring the question of the legality of the question of raising large loans for Development and Acquisition Schemes to the Municipality to the Procedure Rules Committee.
71. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For requesting the Schools Committee to arrange for a census being taken of all boys and girls of communities in F and G wards between the age of 6 and 11.
72. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For obtaining a report as to the districts in which enlargement of distribution water mains is necessary.
73. From Mr. Hugh G. Cocke, seconded by Mr. Jehangir B. Baman-Behram—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner on the question of adopting a form of road reconstruction by laying concrete beds for the bituminous carpet in moulded blocks instead of laying them in one mass.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

74. Regarding the rules to be framed for the election of co-opted Councillors to be elected by transferable vote etc.
75. Regarding the Drainage and Sewerage Schemes for the North of the Island and as regards the Sewerage of Bombay as a whole.
76. Regarding steps to be taken to abate the nuisance caused by Beggars and Lepers in the City.
77. Regarding nuisance caused by a night soil Depot, latrines and kutchra carts in the vicinity of a mosque at Khoja Street.
78. Regarding the nuisance alleged to be caused by a public urinal opposite the Mazagon Mosque.
79. Regarding the question of appointing certain experts to advise in connection with the equipment of the King Edward Memorial Hospital.
80. Regarding the question of obtaining half-yearly returns of patients admitted and treated in the Hospitals and Dispensaries in charge of Government.
81. Regarding the steps the Corporation propose to take for the treatment of road-side cases.

Schools Committee's Letters—

82. Forwarding excerpts from the proceedings of the Committee's meeting.
83. Regarding the question of establishing Municipal Free Libraries in the City.

By order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 27th January, 1923. C1554

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAHOMEDALLI N. CHAIWALLA has agreed to sell to our clients the undermentioned property:—

All persons, having any claim or claims against or to the same property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the several messuages or claims standing thereon, situate at Chinchpokli, Kalachowki Road, Parel, containing by admeasurement one thousand five hundred and sixty-seven square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "F" Ward Nos. 996 (1), 996 (2), 996 (3) and 996 (4) and Street Nos. 2, 2a, 2b and 2c, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 62, New No. 14203 and New Survey No. 1/2512 and Cadestral Survey No. 127, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the West by the property of Rustomji Sorabji Commissariatwall, on or towards the North by the passage reserved by the said Rustomji Sorabji Commissariatwalla and on or towards the South by the Public Road leading to Chinchpokli.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the bungalow and chawls standing thereon, situate on the North side of Chinchpokli, Kalachowki Road, in the Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and eleven square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 62, Old Survey No. 1 and New No. 14203 and New Survey No. 2512 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 997, 998 and Street Nos. 3, 4 and Cadestral Survey No. 127, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Dinshaw Nowroji Belgaumwalla, on or towards the West by a gully or sweeper's passage, the joint property of Sitaram Balkrishna Desai and Thakkar Thakersey Naranji, on or towards the North by a passage reserved by the said Rustomji Sorabji Commissariatwalla and on or towards the South by the said Kalachowki Road leading to Chinchpokli.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1923.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

C15543

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sir MAHOMED YUSUF HAJI ALLI-MAHOMED HAJI CASSUM, HAJI MAHOMED HAJI SULLEMAN and ISMAIL HAJI DAWOOD, all of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, the Executors and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of Suleman Hasham Saudagar, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of 999 years' leasehold land or ground, situate at Chowpaty on the North side of Walkeshwar Road, in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, which has been computed to contain seven hundred and forty-one decimal point twenty-five square yards or thereabouts, and which is bounded on or towards the North by the property belonging to the Trustees of the Dady Seth Charity Estate, on or towards the South by the Walkeshwar Road, on or towards the East by the Seeri Road and on or towards the West by the Plot No. 14 belonging to the Trustees and agreed to be leased to Amarchand Choonilal and his wife Bai Chandan, which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 15 on the Dady Seth Charity Estate at Chowpati and is delineated on the plan annexed hereto being thereon surrounded by a red boundary line and which said piece of land forms a portion of the land belonging to the Trustees, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323 and others, New No. 2121 and others, Old Survey No. 12 and New Survey No. 7297, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3358 (1) and 3358 (2) and Street Nos. 2 and 2-A together with all the buildings and premises now erected and built thereon.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1923.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C15540

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of steel mild of sizes will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 5th day of February, 1923.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office,
DeLisle Road,
Jacob Circle Post,
Bombay, No. 11
TA

C15539

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for construction of a pipe sewer in Mahim Station Road will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 12th day of February, 1923.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Engineer, Development Works, at his office at Love Grove Road, who will also give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, Dev. Works.

Bombay, 26-1-1923.
TA

C15534

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR MILL STORES, ETC.

FIRMS desirous of receiving inquiries for the supply of Mill Stores, etc., to the Madhowji Dharamsi Mills, Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills and Indian Woollen Mills, are requested to get their names registered with the undersigned.

MATHRADAS GOCULDAS & CO.
Canada Building, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 26th January, 1923.

C15531

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 2736.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 31st day of January, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Sale Rooms the following:—

By order of the bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the following parties:—

On account and at the risk of Haji Abdulla Haji Cassum—

2 cases each 50 pieces fancy Zephyr 27".

On account and at the risk of Mr. Vullabhdas Bhogabhai and Messrs. Fernandes Saurastri & Co—

2 case fare cream by Icilma Co. Ltd.

Household articles of a gentleman consisting of rich English plated Tea-Sets, Ice-Picture, Entree Dishes, Lemon Squeezers, Toast and Egg Frames, Prize Cups, Cigar Boxes, Cutglass Liquor Frames, Ruby Cutglass Decanters, Spoons, Forks, Knives, Travelling Lunch Basket, Medicine Chest, Cash Box, Coffee Roaster, and Grinders, Travelling Primus Stoves, Travelling Trunks, besides a few objects of blue and white Old China Jars, Vases, Plates, Cloisenne and Bronze Vases, etc.,

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT GHEEKATA IN AHMEDABAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain & Vaidya, Attorneys for Messrs. Breul & Co. the holders of a charge given to them under a consent decree passed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction on the 13th day of July, 1922, in Suit No. 1242 of 1919 (Messrs. Breul & Co. vs Bai Bapi widow Manibhai Jesinghbhai, Ajitsing Manibhai and Chandrasing Manibhai) and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their premises at 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 31st January, 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) all the respective right title and interest of Bai Bapi widow of Manibhai Jesingbhai and of Ajitsing Manibhai in the undermentioned immovable property on account and risk of the said Bai Bapi widow of Manibhai Jesingbhai and Ajitsing Manibhai.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by an admeasurement four thousand (4000) square yds., or thereabouts, situate at Ghee Kanta Ahmedabad Taluka, Ahmedabad Peta Tukri North Daskaroi Zilla Tukri Ahmedabad and known as Seth Jesingbhai Hathising's Wadi, together with four big houses and other small structures and registered in the books of the Collector under "G" Tika Number 6, Survey No. 151 and bearing Municipal Nos. 2397, 2384 2410, 2411 2412 and 2413 and bounded as follows:—on the North partly by the property of Sahebsing Manibhai and partly by a passage leading to the said Wadi on the South partly by the property of Maganbhai Hathising and partly by a building belonging to the Punjrapole, on the West by the Public Road and on the East by other building belonging to the Punjarapole.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned or Messrs. Captain & Vaidya, Attorneys for Messrs. Breul & Co., at their office at 121 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th January, 1923.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.

25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT., G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry., Co., and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA & CO will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 31st instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at the above the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cottonseeds, bags of wheat, bags of linseeds, bags of jawari, bags of bajri, bags of toor, bags of chillies, bags of rice, bags of dall, bags of hirda, bags of flour, bags of sweeping grain, bundles of gunnybags, bales of coir ropes, bundles of iron bars, bags of dry cocoanuts, cases of bangles, cases of newspapers, bales of C. P. Goods cask of oil, case of medicine, empty cylinders, one lot of stones, bags of sugar, bundles of jogree, bundles of C. I. sheets, case of machinery, bags of cement, bales of iron ropes, case of paint, loose bad pegs, case of locks, bags of yellow earth, cases of iron bolts, empty tins, empty wooden casks and one lot of machinery parts.

Cash will be required at the time of sale for all lots worth upto Rs. 100 and above that a deposit of 50 per cent will be required however in special lots if the Auctioneers demand, full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed on paying the balance within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
123, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S 3 VIS-A-VIS CARRIAGES AND 4 HORSES.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvent Kaikhushroo Hormusji Ghadialli, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 29th January, 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

3 Vis-a-vis carriages.
4 horses.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 CASES AUSTRIAN GAS GLOBES.

By order of the office concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 5th February, 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

12 cases Austrian Gas Globes containing about 2,100 pieces.

AUCTION SALE OF THE DECEASED'S FURNITURE, SAFE, ETC.

By order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esqr., the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. Bomanji H. Generalna, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th February 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Dining table, screens, iron beds, easy chairs, cupboards, sofas, meatsafe, medicine chest, cooking utensils, safe, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SUNDAY, the 4th day of February, 1923, at 10-30 a.m (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 16, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, (on the seaside), very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge and Devji Canji, rich plated ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large and small side boards, dinner wagons, carpets, electric hall and table lamps, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suites, rich cabinets, mirror back chiffoniers, corner cabinets, table ornaments, one sweet tone Cottage piano, English ice box, single iron bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, easy chairs, teapoys, hat-stand, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of N. Dexey, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 29th January, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Direction: MADAN THEATRES LD.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.
Under the distinguished patronage of
H. E. Sir George Lloyd, G.C.I.E. D.S.O.,
MADAN THEATRES Ltd.
in association with
BANDMAN EASTERN CIRCUIT Ltd.
HAVE THE HONOUR TO PRESENT
THE GREAT! THE ONLY!!
THE INCOMPARABLE DANSEUSE!
ANNA PAVLOVA
ANNA PAVLOVA
ANNA PAVLOVA
THE WORLD'S GREATEST DANCER
Supported by
M. ALEXANDRE VOLININE,
First Dancer of the Imperial Theatre, Moscow
AND FULL COMPANY
OF
25 BRILLIANT ARTISTES 25
IN
RUSSIAN BALLET
Monday 29th & Tuesday 30th
PROGRAMME No. I.
"AMARILLA," "CHOPINIANA,"
"DIVERTISSEMENTS" and
RUSSIAN DANCES.
Plans at ROSE & Co., Ltd. up to 6 p.m.
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

To-night & This Week
NOVELTY CINEMA
(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)
PRESENTS
National Film Co.'s Interesting Subject
BHARTUHARI
This
fine production shows how King Bhartuhari renounced this momentary world!
It
depicts a story of great renouncement.
Daily 4 shows:—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Extra Show on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays:—3-30 p. m.
Popular Rates.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA

To-night and this week a Superb Magnificent Universal Photo-Drama
"THE DELICIOUS LITTLE DEVIL"
(6 Reels) featuring the delicious little pretty
MAE MURRAY
She wanted to pass herself off for some other notorious Parisien Dancer. Cloaked in this borrowed plume, she became the rage of the town——but afterwards she found herself in very serious and awkward situations when the lover of that Parisien Dancer unexpectedly turns up to see how the delicious devil
MAE MURRAY
extricates herself from this serio-comic situation in
"THE DELICIOUS LITTLE DEVIL"
The Programme includes a comedy.
FOUR SHOWS TO-DAY at 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30. P. M. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)

GLOBE CINEMA

(SANDHURST ROAD)
TO-DAY
(Last installment)
POWERFUL PATHE SERIAL
"THE TIGER'S TRAIL"
Episodes 13, 14, 15
Featuring RUTH ROLAND AND GEORGE LARKIN
also
PATHE PICTORIAL & COMIC

OUR NEW PLAY "LADHAINANTOR" BY MR. B. V. VAREKAR
Will Be Shortly Staged
UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
FOUNDED BY LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
of the novel 3 Hours Drama
Turungachya Dara!
(On the Threshold of Jail)
BY MR. B. V. VAREKAR
on
THURSDAY the 1st February 1923 at 9 p. m. Sharp (S. T.)
and on
SATURDAY the 3rd Feb. 1923 at 9 p. m. Sharp (S. T.)
SUNDAY the 4th Feb. 1923 at 3 p. m. Sharp (S. T.)
at
THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATR
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
Plans and Tickets at the Company's Residence in Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum.
PENDHARKAR AND CHAPEKAR,
Proprietors.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Direction: MADAN THEATRES LTD.
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P. M.
A PICTURE OF SURPRISES!
"THE GOLDEN SNARE"
"THE GOLDEN SNARE"
VIRILE! STIRRING!! FINE!!!

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.
MADAN THEATRES Ltd. presents
The World Famous Screen Star:
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
in His Million Dollar Production,
THE THREE MUSKETEERS
THE THREE MUSKETEERS
THE THREE MUSKETEERS
Having broken all records we have the pleasure of showing this tremendous epic for one week more at
EMPRESS THEATRE

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT 2ND WEEK
Presents
Pathe Superb Serial
THE SEVEN PEARL
Featuring
MOLLIE KING
AND
CREIGHTON HALE
3 Episodes
Romance! THRILL! Adventure

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest News
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday & Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents
National Film Co's
New religious production
WAMAN AVATAR
OR
RAJA BALI
See how the Lord was born as a dwarf to fulfil the sacred Promise made in the GEETA—that is of vindicating justice and truth.
Time—5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.
Extra Shows on holidays at 3-30.
Popular Prices.

MADRAS TRADES ASSOCITION BANQUET.

LORD WILLINGDON'S SPEECH.

MADRAS, Jan. 26.

The annual dinner of the Madras Trades Association came off last night and was attended by a large number of members besides a few specially invited guests including several members of the Government of Madras. The chief guest of the evening was H. E. Lord Willingdon.

Mr. J. M. Smith Chairman of the Association proposed the toast of the Government of Madras and "our Governor" and in the course of his speech referred to the working of dyarchy in Madras. He said "it has been said that the system of dyarchy has not been working smoothly but if this was true of other provinces, Madras is as usual an exception to that. His Excellency's cabinet is a happy crew all working together, their eyes on the boat, all intent on the progress of the craft. He also paid a glowing tribute to the high popularity of Their Excellencies.

H. E. Lord Willingdon responding to the toast said, inter alia, that a special word of thanks was due to his country in the services for the readiness with which they had worked the reforms and the loyal manner in which they had carried out their duties. Referring to the criticisms in the press and the European services he advised them to remember, if they had any sense of humour, that "hard words break no bones." He added a word of consolation by referring to his own case as he had vivid recollection of the fact that about six months before he gave up his duties in Bombay he had disagreement with the extremist politicians in that presidency. The result was that a few weeks before he left the leading extremist organ of the press produced day by day most violent and bitter articles against him and his administration. Continued His Excellency, "Indeed on the very day of my departure that paper issued as a parting gift a violent article against me. For obvious reasons I was unable to reply to those criticisms and honestly I don't think those abusive articles did me any harm at all."

He also added that from his long experience he could say that a vast majority of Indians deeply and sincerely appreciated the wonderful work the European members of the services had done for this country in the past. His Excellency went further and said that the majority of Indians hoped that many of His Excellency's fellow countrymen would stay on in this country to guide, to counsel and to advise them not only upto moment that they achieved their aim of responsible Government but even after they have arrived at that goal.

Referring to the fiscal matter, His Excellency said that while he was a "Free Trader" in England he was free to confess that his free trade principles had to some extent weakened during his ten years stay in India. Referring to the European political situation the Governor said "I am optimistic and cannot believe that Providence put us all into this world to have constant feelings of envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness against each other as seems largely to be the case just now. I am confident that the light of peace will shine through the clouds ere long."

B. B. & C. I. EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION

APPEAL FOR MORE MEMBERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 27.

B. B. and C. I. Railway employees' Association has issued a circular in which President Vallabhbhai Patel calls upon all railwaymen to join in large numbers the association as the Agent has not recognised it although they are trying to secure his recognition for more than past six months. In the same circular the Secretary Mr. Manilal Kothari emphatically protests against the reduction of staff at the bottom alone that is being made in different departments. He points out that the present staff is far short of full requirements of administration and that in most cases it is awfully overworked. If retrenchment is necessary there is fair field for it at the top where officers draw very fat salaries, allowances etc. and are at some places more than the requirements of administration demanded. The best way of retrenchment is however not so much reduction in the staff as cutting down of expenditure after stores and other materials especially coal.

BENGAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

Only two matches were played to-day at the Eden Gardens in connection with the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship Tournaments.

In Men's Singles, Semi-final Okamoto beat Capt. Meyer, (this being his first appearance in tournament) by two straight sets, 6-4 and 6-3, the first set which lasted 22 minutes was well contested there being frequent bouts of exchanges. Capt. Meyer excelled in service but was erratic at times while the Japanese though not playing at the top of his form placed admirably.

In Men's Doubles, Fourth Round, Brooke Edwardson and Nicholson beat Campbell and Brandon by 6-2 and 6 to love.

The final of the Men's Singles between Okamoto and Perikins, last year's runner-up and the final of the Ladies Singles between Mrs. Berthond and Mrs. Keays comes off tomorrow.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 26.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	1,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
" " Sales of East Indian	500
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Tone of New York—Quiet.

Mid. Americans Spot Fair Demand		16.42
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		18·25
New York, 11 a.m.	March	28 34
(As known in Liverpool at— closing time.)	May	28·52
	July	28·19
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar.	28.04
	July	27.91

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 26.

Months	To-day's Prices.
Jan.	15.90
February	15.78
March	15.70
April	15.58
May	15.50
June	15.37
July	15.26
Aug.	15.00
Sept.	14.54
Oct.	14.19
Nov.	14.01
Dec.	13.85

Tone :—Barely steady.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 26.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		2,2000
" Exports to Great Britain		6,000
" " to Continent		10,000
Futures at New York	March	27.75
" " "	May	27.96
" " "	July	27.80
" " "	Oct.	25.30
Spot Cotton at New York		27.85
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		28.25
Futures at New Orleans	May	27.30
" " "	July	27.37
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		12 3/16
Demand Bills		—
Silver Commercial bars U. S. mined		99 5/8
Do. Foreign		66 1/8

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 26.

Months	To-day's prices.
January	17·50
February	17·55
March	17·65
April	17.80
May	17·90
June	18.00
July	18.10
August	18·20
September	18·25
October	18·30
November	18·35

Manchester—Large cloth inquiry yarns better request.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Jan. 26.

M. G. Bengal	Good	9·30
" "	Fully Good	9.70
" "	Fine	10.10
No. 1 Oomra	Good	11·45
" "	Fully Good	11.85
" "	Fine	12.25
M. G. Broach	Good	13.45
" "	Fully Good	13.85
" "	Fine	14.25
M. G. Scinde	Good	9.20
" "	Fully Good	9.60
" "	Fine	10.00

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Jan. 26,

Months,	To-day's Prices.
Jan.	16·00—09
Feb.	—
Mar.	15.83— 8
April	—
May	15·64— 8
June	—
July	15·40— 6
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	14.38— 7
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
March	17·60
May	17·90

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 26.

Rentes 3 per cent	58 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	32
" " 2 months hence	31 3/16

Closing Tone of silver :—China sold steady.

Discount Bank of England Rates	£ 3
per cent since 17th July 1922,	
Interest day to day loans	1
" " 7 day Market loans	1 1/2
Bullion Shipments	£ 1,274,146

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/4
Hongkong	118 1/2
National	46
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£ 13 3/4
Eastern Bank	5 1/4

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 88 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 90
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 7/8
Consols 2 1/2 %	56 5/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	38 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	66 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	57 1/2
7 per cent Indian Loan	£ 115 1/2

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris — Francs —

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 25.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs Jan.-Feb. Sellers	45/3
Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs Jan.-Feb. Sellers	44/9
Australian Jan.-Feb. Sellers	50/6
Karachi Barley Jan.-Feb.	23
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	49
" Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	48/6
Tone :—Quiet.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Real Bold Jan.-Feb, Sellers	£ 17
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, per ton	—
LINSEED Argentine Jan-Feb Paid Firmer	£ 17 1/4
RAPESEED, Brown Cawnpore per ton opened Firmer closed without change	—
LINSEED, Bombay per ton Jan.-Feb. Nominal	£ 20
LINSEED Plate Export 44,000 Tons Jan-Feb. Sellers	—
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Sellers	9 3/8
TORIA RAPESEED—Jan.-Feb. Value Quiet	£ 17 1/4

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar C. & F, Calcutta Nominal	16-18 Feb.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar, Sellers	20, 9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Feb-Mar. Sellers	21/1 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Feb.-Mar, Sellers	21/1 1/2

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 69
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 65 3/4
Copper Braziers	82
Yellow Metal	7 7/8
Hard spelter	29 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 5/8

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Feb-Mar,	17 1/4
Plantations First Latex Crepe Jan.	17 1/2
Freights of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	13/6

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

27th January 1923.

To-day a heavy drop of 78 points in New York futures and 22 points in Liverpool has been reported. The market declined on considerable general selling and slackened trade demand. Messrs. Currigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. state in their latest circular as under :—

"The market has continued to gain strength almost daily and on Tuesday there was continuous and persistent buying in such volume as to easily absorb all liquidation and carry the market at the opening yesterday to a new high level for the season. There was heavy selling around 27 cents., however, and the market looked rather tired during the last half of the session.

The market has become so broad that an analysis of the trading is quite difficult, but it appears to us that while former noticeable bulges have been caused largely by trade buying that character of support has been less in evidence on this occassion, and the principal factor seems to have been the buying in large blocks by outside speculators attracted to cotton, instead of grain or securities after an advance of same ten cents a pound. There are no new features to account for the buying, the crop is no smaller than it was two weeks ago, nor is the trade outlook any better, so that this new element would seem to be coming in at a further dangerous level, after the trade has already discounted the immediae situation to a great extent, and counting on being able to unload at a profit on the loom that extreme optimists seem to expect with the opening of the New Year.

The whole cotton world knows by this time that we are decidedly among those who believe in higher prices levels for cotton, but we also believe that speculative markets become unhealthy when overbought; we also believe that with the result of the Lausanne Conference still in doubt and the whole Reparations question to come up again next week some caution might be advisable in following the advance further at present. We think our friends will be able to invest to better advantage if they wait for the present speculative over-buying to be followed by the usual reaction.

While it is still too early to take a position on the outlook for the crop of 1923-24 we cannot refrain from cautioning our friends from accepting all the dire prophesies for still greater scarcity next year. The propaganda is that the acreage will be sharply reduced, that labor will be scarcer than ever and that the boll-wecuils will again prevent anything like a fair yield per acre.

As to acreage it is quite possible that less will be planted in some of the Eastern districts that fared so badly this year, but there are already reports from reliable sources that preparations are in progress for a very great increase in planting in extreme Western and South-western Texas. We believe if present prices hold the total acreage will be very much larger than last year, and with increased use of insecticides and a dry May and June, the farmers will be able to keep ahead of the weevils and perhaps raise a very large crop. With October around 25 cents there is no need of commencing to worry now about next year's supplies."

In response to the smart decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 497 for F.G. M.G. Broach April/may and gradually advanced to Rs. 499 on buying by Offices and Japan Houses. The Marwari jobbers sold at this level and the market gave way to Rs. 496½ which rate was quoted at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 497. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 497½ and closed at Rs. 498. Fine M.G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 444½ and going down by a rupee advanced to Rs. 447 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 446. There was nothing doing in this contract. F.G. M.G. Bengal March was Rs. 364 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand has fallen off, the Export inquiry being checked by the rise in Exchange.

COTTON CONTRACT BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

			Rs.
F. G. M. G. Broach	April-May		498
F. G. M. G Bengal	March		365
F. G. Southerns	May-June		447

PATEL BROTHERS COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

We have received the following cable from Messrs. Weld & Co., Liverpool, dated the 26th instant.

"New York telegraphs: market declined on general selling. Think this decline about over."

We recommend making a straddle by purchasing old crops and selling new crops in New York.

The danger of inadequate supply of cotton this season is well known. The absence of selling pressure in old crop positions in New York during the past week is noticeable, and is not surprising, considering that the stock of tenderable cotton in New York is less than 60,000 Bales, and that it is impossible to pay the basis demanded by the South, and tender in New York without incurring heavy loss.

On the other hand present prices of new crops are attractive to growers, and whatever may be the damage later in the season by bollweevil and weather, reports of increased acreage seem probable in the early months of the year. Our latest weather advices are favourable.

We expect considerable widening of differences and recommend purchases of July and sales of October New York at present differences."

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Jan. 28.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi :—	
Textile	1 1 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 3
Tata	1 0 0
Elphinstone	1 1 3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches :—	
Rachael per lb.	—
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb.	1 8 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 10 0
Textile per lb.	1 8 6
Phoenix	—
Pearl	1 9 0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh)	1 7 0
Elphinstone (Balti)	1 10 0
Jacob (Four Minar)	1 9 6
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203 :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 10 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	—
Pearl per lb.	1 9 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 10 6
Longcloth X quality :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 10 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 10 0
Kohinoor per lb.	1 9 6
Pearl per lb.	1 9 6
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34-40 :—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 8 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 8 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 6
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	—
E. D. (Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 7 6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1 7 6
Salita—	
Century per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Grey Drill Century—	
No. 1125 per piece	15 0 0
No. 125 1/2 per lb.	13 12 0
Dhooties :—7. 8 and 9 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb,	1 10 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Dhooties :— 10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 10 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece	6 14 6
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece.	7 4 0
Check 5 1-2 lb. Grey Drill :—	
Textile per piece	7 2 0
Pearl per piece	7 10 0
Bleached Check :—	
Textile per piece	—
Kasturchand per piece	8 8 0
Bombay United per piece	8 4 0
Black Check 5 lbs :—	
Textile per piece	9 0 0
Spring per piece	—
E. D. Rachae	7 10 0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours, ending 4 p.m. on 26th Jan, 1922.

Cotton	41,779 Bales
Wheat	8,735 Cwts
Linseed	3,488 "
Rapeseed	2,346 "
Gingellyseed	3,461 "
Poppyseed	537 "
Groundnuts	15,908 "
Castorseed	3,864 "
Rice	8,000 "
Myrabollams	2,249 "
Cottonseed	39,700 "
Mowraseed	6,627 "
Gram	667 "
Jawar	811 "
Masur	679 "
Barley	2,216 "
Bajra	57 "
Coal	1,561 Tons.

Three days' total.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 27th Jan. 1923.

	Markets Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 25/32
Bank Demand	1-4 25/32
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1-5
Fes Demand	485
American Dollars	310
Honkong Dollars	166
Shanghai	228
Japan	149 1/2
Singapore	168 1/2

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 25-1-0.
Bars Gold forward 25-0-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 24-12-3.
Bars Silver ready 80-5-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 80-4-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 79-2-6.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 23/32.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 150.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 143.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166.
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 228.
On Singajore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168¼.
On New York—
BBank's selling D D Rs. 310.
London Gold ready sh. 89-10.
London Silver ready d. 32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 3/4.
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 3/4.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 25/32.
BBank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5.
Tone of Exchange :—Uncertain Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 498.
BBank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 528.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 518.
London Silver forward d. 31-3.
Tone of Silver—Quiet Steady, China sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars. 4.64-5/8.
French Exchange Frcs. 73.00.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 24.90.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 80.90.
Italian Exchange Lirae. 97.00.
German Exchange Marks. 110,000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57/8.
5 per cent War Loan 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 99/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 99/10.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 67.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 94/8.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 67.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 94/8.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 67.

SHARES.

Market closed quiet but steady.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1320, India 91, Central 34/8, Tata Bank 14/8 and Eastern 76.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2400, Alliance 230, Apollo 50, Birla Mills 60, By. Cotton 875, By. Dyeing 1390, Bradbury 830, Century 635, Cent. India 3140, Colaba Land 1910, Coorla 185, Crescent 402/8, Edw. Sassoon 400, Elphinton 102/8, Fazulbhoy 1110, Gokak 200, Ind. Bleaching 220 Ind. Malwa 575, Jamshed Mfg. 315, Kastoorchand 475, Khatao 410, Kohinoor 1830, Madhavrao Scd. 150, Madhowji 350, Mathuradas 550, M. Petit 3800, Meyer Sassoon 230, Morarji 5300, New Great 597/8, New City 530, Pabani 605, Pearls 845, Phoenix 795, Premier 115, Planet 160, Shapurji 210, Simplex 517/8, Standard 2050, Swan 910, Swadeshi 3260 and Tata Mill 765.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 417/8, B. Burma 442/8, B. Burma N. I. 130, Bt. Burma Pet, 7/6 B. Tramway 103/12, B. Steam 152/8, Bundi Cement 25/8, Ind. Cement 192/8, Katni Ord. 190 xd. Katni Defd. 920 xd, New India 20, Shivrajpor 29/8, Tata Iron Ord. 55, Tata Iron Defd. 170, Tata Hydro 725, Tata Oil 45 and Scindia Steam 8.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Jan. 27,

Name.	Opening rates	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates.
Indore Malwa	580	—	—	572-8
Colaba	—	—	—	1890
Crescent	407-8	—	—	403-12
Kohinoor	1845	—	1825	1830
Nagpore Ordy.	3175	—	3125	3155
New Great	607-4	—	595	597-8
Pearl	867-8	—	840	847-8
Phoenix	—	—	—	800
Bombay Cotton	—	—	—	875
Bombay Dyeing	1380	—	1370	1395
Sir Shapoorji	211-4	—	208-12-0	210
Simplex	527-8	—	512-8-0	517-8
Swan	—	—	—	920
Swadeshi	3275	—	3250	3270
Century	655	—	630	632-8
Alcock	—	—	—	420
Indian Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	195
Katni Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	200
Katni Cement Defd.	—	—	—	940
Tata Steel Defd.	180	—	—	170
Tata Steel Ordy.	—	—	—	55
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	25-8
Bombay Burma, Old	—	—	—	440
Bombay Burma, New	—	—	—	135
Bombay Steam, Ordy.	—	—	—	160
Bombay Electric Tramway.	105	—	—	103-12
Central India Mining	—	—	—	23
Shivrajpur	—	—	—	30

INFECTORIAL

An Antiseptic, Astringent and Germicidal Tooth Powder

For Prevention and Cure of Pyorrhea, Soft—Spongy Bleeding—tender gums and Shaky Teeth.

A single application will convince you of its efficacy. The very first use of this preparation gives the user a feeling of bracing of the gums and the teeth.

Price : Small size, As. 8,
Large size, Re. 1.

The HERBAL PHARMACY
OPERA HOUSE TRAM-TERMINUS, BOMBAY

A MESSAGE TO THE MEMSAHIB

In his treatise on "DIET" in relation to the Skin and Complexion, the eminent specialist, James Startin, Senior Surgeon and Lecturer to the London Skin Hospital, says :—

"Now with regard to the diet, I should like to say a few words, as the health of the skin is much influenced thereby. In the first place, our food is in a double manner a source of warmth, by supplying the material requisite to balance the continual waste going on in the body, and, secondly, by conveying into the system those elements which by their chemical composition engender heat; and to ensure these results our food must be wholesome and sufficient, and must combine all the varieties which are bestowed upon us.

"We should take a more mixed and vegetable diet; and let me tell you, ladies, that vegetarians possess the finest complexions of any people in the world. The tendency, as I said before, is to take too much red meat, and too often. We should take much more vegetable diet than we do, and more wholesome unadulterated bread, wholemeal bread and brown bread, potatoes well cooked, all sorts of green vegetables, marrows, celery, tomatoes, leeks and others so little known, rice farinaceous food, beans, peas and light puddings of all kinds.

"I venture to say to you that there is a certain joy of existence—a sense in which one feels what a pleasure it is to look, for instance, upon green fields and happy birds, to hear pleasant sounds, to touch pleasant hands to know that life is a satisfaction. *This is a state which, in my opinion, is always injured in some way or other by excess in alcoholic drinking.*"

Now **PURE COFFEE**, if properly made, a wholesome beverage. The berry should be carefully roasted and ground, and the Coffee infused with thoroughly boiling water when it is required.

Those of you who know this, must know how vastly different it is to the stuff called ***COFFEE***, as it is bought, and often mixed with that wretched drug ***CHICORY***.

Amber Tips Pure Coffee

IS ALL COFFEE NOTHING ELSE.

Just pure, rich, delightfully fragrant Coffee.

Amber Tips Tea Co.,

BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NO CHICORY.

B 20.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 27th 5 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	51 0 0	7 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	49 0 0	7 5 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	52 0 0	7 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 8 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 12 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 8 0	12 14 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 0 0	12 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	71 0 0	14 6 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68 0 0	13 14 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	65 0 0	13 6 0
Teelseed Black	62 0 0	12 6 0
Poppyseed, White	12 8 0	13 4 0
Groundnuts	64 0 0	13 0 0
Mowraseed	6 10 0	7 0 0
Barley	31 0 0	— —
Castorseed	54 0 0	11 4 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	36 0 0	5 4 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	7 6 6	
Linseed May	12 5 3	

RUBBER RESTRICTION.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Replying to the letter of Sir Edwin, Stockton M. P. with regard to rubber restriction, Mr. Ormsby-Gore, Under-Secretary of State for Colonies says, that the system by which the amount of rubber that can be exported on a minimum duty increases with the rise in prices is felt to be a sufficient safeguard against the price's rising to an excessive figure. Moreover, very high export duties in Ceylon and Malaya which have a prohibitive effect as long as rubber is at a rasonable level will cease to act as a deterrent if rubber reaches an excessive price at which it will be profitable to the estates who pay higher duties over the whole of their exports and do not confine themselves to emporting only a limited amount permissible on the payment of a minimum duty. This constitutes a second automatic safegaurd which though it would only operate in an inconceivable event of the first safeguard's failing to work sufficiently rapidly to prevent an excessive rise in price, will immediately satisfy all inquiries for rubber which workd up the price.

AMERICAN OBJECTION.

In a letter to the Press, Mr. James Davenport, Member of the Council of Rubber Growers' Association, dealing with the American manufacturers' objection to restriction says that he has good reasons for saying that the decision of the Colonial Office not to weaken the scheme is irrevocable; on the contrary, there is every indication that, if necessary, the scheme will be tightened up. The delegates of his Association to America will simply hear the views of the Amrican manufacturers; they will not commit the Association to any modification of the scheme. The Association will loyally support the Government in carrying out the scheme. Any proposal of the American manufacturers for purchase of their estimated requirements in the next few years at a fair price giving a proper return to an investor in Rubber, will sympathetically be considered.—Reuter.

Washington.—It is stated at the White House that Government is favourably inclined to facilitating the establishment of rubber industry in the Philippines.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

All gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday the 29th instant, at 1 o'clock (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s. s. "Grelarli" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 31st instant.

RASHTRIYA MAHAVIDYALAYA.

The annual gathering of the students and professors of the National (Arts) College will be held at the College premises situated at Grant Road (opposite Grant Road Post Office) on Thursday, 1st February. Deshbandhu C. R. Das has kindly consented to preside.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of this Society at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Tuesday) at the "Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall", Royal Institute of Science by Mr. Dhanjibhai Navroji Patel, G.B.V.C., on "Some of the Episodes of the Shah-Nameh of Firdusi—their comparison with certain other well-known Episodes" with renderings in Gujarati Poetry of relevant extracts from the Shah-Nameh Episodes. All are cordially invited to attend.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Miss Jane Addams, a prominent social worker from Chicago, United States of America, the founder of the Hull House, will be at home to the members and workers of the Social Service League to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

H. E. H. NIZAM'S DONATION.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has donated a sum of Rs. 3,000 (three thousand) towards the completion of the Simla Muslim Cemetery Mosque and for its electric installation and other improvements.

THE THIRD MAY MUKLE CONCERT.

In Bombay an enthusiastic audience is a rare phenomenon. Perhaps the vigorous exercise of clapping hands is too severe for the local climate, so that audiences unconsciously "damn with faint praise" what under cooler conditions they would vigorously applaud. But the audience which foregathered at the Excelsior Theatre last Saturday evening to hear the third of the "May Mukle Concerts" not merely enjoyed itself, but did its utmost to make the performers feel that it was doing so.

The evening opened, somewhat mournfully, with a trio by Dvorak entitled "Dumky." In four movements, the first, Lento Maestoso, the second, Andante, and the third, Andante Moderato, it was just a shade too heavy for the after-dinner mood of some of us. Moreover, the piano part, due probably to the comparative absence of people in many parts of the auditorium was somewhat thin and harsh. But my mood responded to the brightness of the short Allegro movement which ended the piece, and I found myself clapping heartily as the last chords were struck.

A 'cello solo by Miss Mukle followed. Of the two movements in the piece, the Adagio served to bring out the volume and mellowness of Miss Mukle's instrument, while her rendering of the Allegro movement testified to the fine technique which marked her playing throughout the evening.

Miss Rebecca Clarke, the violinist of the trio, and incidentally the tallest woman I have ever seen on the stage or the concert platform, concluded the first part of the programme with two short solos. The first, a lullaby by Cyril Scott, I enjoyed immensely; the second, I must confess, struck me as altogether out of harmony with the rest of the programme. "Chinese Puzzle", the piece to which I refer, is one of Miss Clarke's own compositions, and while I cannot deny that it was clever, the bow never touching the strings of the violin save in the final chord, I would term it a "stunt" production rather than a musical composition. As an encore Miss Clarke gave us one of those old Irish melodies whose pathetic wistfulness finds perfect expression through the medium of the violin, and I enjoyed it the best of her three pieces.

The latter half of the programme opened with a trio in "A Minor" by Tschaikowsky. In this piece, Miss Gertrude Watson at the piano did the really hard work, and surprised me with the suppleness and accuracy of her playing, far from where I sat she looked as though she had played in public for as many years as the other members of the trio put together.

It fell to Miss Mukle to close the evening by giving us some 'cello solos. While the sonorous tones of Schubert's "Litany" and the simple melody of Barns' "Idylle" made the strongest appeal to me, it was undoubtedly in the other two compositions, Moszkowski's "Guitarre" and, more especially, Popper's "Papillon" that Miss Mukle showed her really great ability, and the latter piece was received with wonderful enthusiasm, so much so that she had to give two encores before she was allowed to retire.

I left the theatre with two regrets. First of all I should very much have liked a solo from Miss Watson at the piano, and further I could not help feeling that the introduction of one or two vocal items would have rounded off a performance which, though excellent from start to finish, was, by its very nature, able to appeal only to a limited number of Bombay theatre-goers.

STANDING ARMY IN INDIA.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTAINING IN PEACE TIME.

At a recent meeting of the Indian Legislative Assembly, Mr. P. P. Ginwala asked: "Will the Government be pleased to state under what statutory or other authority the Governor-General in Council maintains a Standing Army in India, especially in peace times?"

Mr. E. Burdon: The right of the East Indian Company to maintain permanent forces was recognised in the Charter of 1698 and again in the East India Mutiny Act, 1754, and the Government of India Act, 1833. By section 56 of the Government of India Act, 1858, the forces of the Company and the right to maintain them were transferred to the Crown.

Mr. K. Ahmed: Are the Government of India aware that His Highness the Aga Khan said the other day, before he had started from England to India and landed at Bombay, that the major portions of the revenue of India are spent for the upkeep of the Army in India, and for the utilization of the Army outside India, just as it was a few years ago in France and other places, and also in South Africa some time ago, and its object is to keep India under the control of Briton rightly or wrongly?

Mr. E. Burdon: I should like notice of that question.

Mr. K. Ahmed: Is not that a matter in issue, to elicit further facts?

Mr. Deputy President: The Member-in-charge wants notice from the Honourable Member.

Mr. K. Ahmed: According to the rules, is that not a matter in issue to elicit further facts on the subject?

Mr. Deputy President: No.

Further asked by Mr. P. P. Ginwala: (i) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Standing Army in India is maintained (a) for the purpose of preserving internal peace and order, (b) for the defence of India against external aggression? (ii) If the answer to part (i) is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state the strength, and cost of the field and covering troops, maintained under heads (a) and (b)?

Mr. E. Burdon, for the Government of India, answered: "(i) The Standing Army in India is maintained both for the purpose of preserving internal peace and order and also for the defence of India against external aggression. (ii) The proportion of the army detailed as filed and covering troops and for the maintenance of internal peace and security is constantly changing. Any part of the Standing Army in India may be employed either for one purpose or the other. As regards the cost of the Army in India, I would refer the Honourable Member to the Budget estimates for 1922-23."

Mr. K. Ahmed suggested that "60 per cent. of the revenue is spent on the upkeep of the Army and you neglect sanitation, health and education?" but there was no answer from the Government side.

UNDISCUSSED RESOLUTIONS.

PASSAGE-AT-ARMS IN ASSEMBLY.

At a meeting of the Indian Legislative Assembly, Mr. B. N. Misra asked: (a) Will the Government be pleased to state how many of the admitted resolutions could not come up for discussion before the House and the reason why they could not be reached? (b) If for want of time the resolutions could not come up before the House for discussion, will the Government be pleased to allow sufficient time this session so that all the resolutions may come up and be discussed before the House?

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith for the Government said: (a) The number of admitted resolutions which did not come up for discussion can be ascertained from the Statement which I have just laid on the table in answer to the preceding question. The figures are as follows:—1921: Delhi term, 96 resolutions; Simla term, 176 resolutions. 1922: Delhi term, 186 resolutions; Simla term, 221 resolutions. It is obvious that the reason why these resolutions did not come up for discussion is that there was not possible to allot sufficient time for the discussion of so many resolutions. (b) Under rule 6 of the Indian Legislative Rules the power to allot time for the discussion of non-official resolutions is vested in His Excellency the Governor-General and not in the Government of India, and I would invite the Honourable Member's attentnion to the instructions contained in rule 6 for the exercise of that power. I may also state for the Honourable Member's information that there are now more than 250 admitted resolutions undisposed of.

Mr. W. M. Hussanally: May I ask a supplementary question, Sir? Is it contemplated by the Government to extend the time for non-official business?

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith: The Governor-General—the power is not in the Government, but in the Governor-General—has to have regard to the public interests in allotting time. I have just told the House that there are 250 resolutions waiting to be disposed of. If three days a week were allotted for the disposal of resolutions, those 250 resolutions would take the House 30 weeks of continuous sittings to dispose of. I think the Honourable Member will therefore see that it is impossible to provide that all resolutions of which notice is received should come up for discussion.

Mr. K. Ahmed: Is not this House specially meant for the benefit of this country and its representatives to bring forward resolutions, and is it not the duty of the Government to allot more days for non-official resolutions in preference to Government business for the benefit of the Government?

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith: I was not aware this House was created as solely a Debating Society.

Mr. K. Ahmed: Did I say, Sir, that it was a Debating Society? My question is whether in a week's time or taking all the working days of the Assembly together, the major portion of it is meant for official business only or for non-official business affecting the country and its irresponsibilities?

Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar: Is the President of this Assembly consulted in allotting days for non-official business?

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith: The President is invariably consulted in regard to the allotment of days for non-official business before the Governor-General's orders are taken.

ARRIVAL OF MME. PAVLOVA.

The world famous dancer Mme. Anna Pavlova arrived at Bombay by the Punjab Mail after visiting the historic cities of Delhi and Agra. She was accorded a very warm reception at the Station; among those that were present were included Mrs. Behr, Mrs. and Mr. McGrath, the Consul for Brazil, Mr. Osman Sobani, Mr. Gladstone Solomon, Principal, School of Art, Messrs. A. N. Madan, A. R. Billimoria, Mr. Walker of the "Times of India." Flowers and boquets were presented her by Mrs. McGrath, Mr. Gladstone Solomon, and Mr. Osman Sobani. The first impression that one gathered of Mme. Pavlova was that she immensely deserved the encomiums bestowed upon her by people all over the world.

It has been well said that all great art is universal and above the narrow conventions of race, clime or country. Reality of this was felt at the first sight of Madame Pavlova. She was a vision of delight; and the magnetic gleam of fascination and thrill full of ethereal charm that shot out from her dreamy and soft eyes will be unforgetable. One instinctively recalled the great drama Malavikagnimitra of that prime dramatist, Kalidas where the dancing of Malavika is described in immortal lines.

CABLE ITEM.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

At Middlesborough to-day, in an Amateur International Association Football match, England and Wales each scored four goals.—Reuter.

So far there is no news of the threatened rising in Bavaria, which, according to a Brussels.—Newspapers report a general strike of railwaymen in the Ruhr Valley. No confirmation of this report is to hand so far.—Reuter.

Cologne.—The Cologne Branch of railway men has decided in favour of a strike which has not yet been declared. British military authorities, however, are preparing to operate Mail and supply trains.—Reuter.

Essen.—Germans are removing rolling stock as quickly as they can in anticipation of the completion of the Customs cordon.—Reuter.

MURDER OF A CHINESE COMMANDER.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Shanghai.—It is confirmed that Wei Pong Fing, Commander of the Cantonese Constitutional troops, has been murdered by the Commander of the Kwangsi forces at the War Council summoned by the latter.—Reuter.

NATIONAL GIRLS' SCHOOL.

DESHBANDU DAS' VISIT.

Mr. C. R. Das paid a visit on Sunday afternoon to the National Girls' School, accompanied by Babu Bhagwandas, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Dr. M. B. Velkar and others, and they were received with welcome songs by the little girls. The Principal, Miss Tulasker, in according a welcome to Mr. Das referred to his services to the country and his sacrifices in the cause of his motherland. She thanked him for coming there in spite of his many pressing engagements. Mr. Das in reply thanked the Principal for giving him an opportunity of seeing the institution and said he was impressed by the zeal and intelligence shown by the girls which was reflected in their faces. Mr. Kelkar then gave a few words of advice to the girls and said that mere illiteracy was not to be taken as a sign of want of education. In fact education was of different kinds and could be imparted in many ways. Literacy was one of those methods, and by its means education was easier of acquisition. He asked the women to use the new franchise given them in Bombay and administer the affairs of the city in the interests of the people.

GALLIPOLI GRAVES.

CURZON'S EMOTION.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Lausanne.—At to-day's meeting of the Commission, the Turks persisted in their refusal as regards assuring the sanctity of the Gallipoli graves. This elicited a scathing speech from Lord Curzon, who concluded by expressing regret that Ismet had again failed to take the opportunity of carrying out the elementary duties of humanity and honour.—Reuter.

When he referred to Gallipolli graves Curzon's voice trembled with emotion. He said "men came from Australia, from New Zealand, from the ends of the earth to fight in the noblest of causes. Cannot we allow them to lie in dignity and peace? The ground is valueless to Turkey or any human being but to Australia and New Zealand it is a matter of deepest sentiment. It is impossible that any nation could take any different view of its duty to its dead."—Reuter.

END OF CONFERENCE?

DELEGATES PREPARING FOR DEPARTURE.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Lausanne.—With the various Commissions clearing up final work, this will rank as the heaviest day of the Conference. Separate Turco-Greek conventions relative to war prisoners and hostages are being signed on Monday. The Commission to supervise the liquidation of properties of exchanged populations will be composed of four Turks, four Greeks and three neutrals, the chairman being a neutral.—Reuter.

NATIONAL HOME FOR ARMENIANS.

A RUSSIAN OFFER.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Lausanne.—The latest extraordinary development here is that the Russians have apparently decided to offer Armenians the much-discussed National Home. Tchitcherin has written to the President of Phil-Armenian International League stating that the Governments of Russia and Ukraine propose to establish in their territories a considerable number of Armenian emigrants, the numbers and details of whom will be settled later. The President of the Conference has received a similar notification.

REDUCTIONS IN AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Melbourne.—Some concern is expressed at the decision of the Government to dispose of all under-sea craft of the Australian Navy which it proposes to sell, thus reducing the total tonnage of the Navy to about 20,000. The opinion is expressed that some submarines should be retained for training purposes.

SCHEME FOR MILITARY RETRENCHMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Tokio.—The Government has issued a statement that the Premier's reference to an understanding between Britain, America and Japan with regard to the steps to be taken in the event of failure on the part of France and Italy to ratify the Washington Agreement referred to the compilation of the budget. The statement says that the Premier meant to state that the three Powers had informally exchanged views with regard to retrenchments to be made on the basis of the naval agreement.—Reuter.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE MOST DEPRESSED.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The Foreign Exchange market was most depressed to-day owing to the developments in the Ruhr. The French francs stood at 73/45, Belgian at 81/80, lire at 97 and marks closed with the low record of 120,000 to 125,000. Sterling was 4/64.—Reuter.

4 GERMANS SENTENCED TO DEATH

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Aix La Chappelle.—Four Germans were sentenced to death by Belgian Court Martial to-day on the charge of complicity in the recent murder of the Belgian lieutenant Graff. Six other received sentences ranging from twenty to three years imprisonment. One German was acquitted.—Reuter.

THE GAYA CONGRESS.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the resolutions passed at the 37th Session of the Indian National Congress held at Gaya:—

1. This Congress places on record its deep sense of the loss sustained by the country in the death of Babu Motilal Ghose and offers its condolence to his family.

This Congress has learnt with grief of the death of Babu Ambikacharan Mozumdar, one of its ex-Presidents, and places on record its deep sense of the loss sustained thereby by the country.

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

2. This Congress places on record its grateful appreciation of the services of Mahatma Gandhi to the cause of India and Humanity by his message of Peace and Truth and reiterates its faith in the principle of Non-Violent Non-Co-operation inaugurated by him for the enforcement of the rights of the people of India.

TO SUFFERERS.

3. This Congress places on record its profound appreciation of the services rendered to the National Cause by all those brave citizens, who have suffered in pursuance of the programme of voluntary suffering and who, in accordance with the Congress advice, without offering any defence or bail, served or are serving various periods of imprisonment, and calls upon the Nation to keep alive this spirit of sacrifice and to maintain unbroken the struggle for freedom.

AKALIS.

4. This Congress records with pride and admiration its appreciation of the unexampled bravery of the Akali Martyrs and the great and noble example of non-violence set by them for the benefit of the whole Nation.

KHILAFAT.

5. This Congress congratulates Ghazi Mustafa Kamal Pasha and the Turkish Nation on their recent successes and further records the determination of the people of India to carry on the struggle till the British Government has done all in its power and removed all its own obstacles to the restoration of the Turkish Nation to free and independent status and the conditions necessary for unhampered national life and effective guardianship of Islam and the Jazirat-ul-Arab freed from all non-Muslim control.

BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

6. Whereas the boycott of Councils carried out during the elections held in 1920 has destroyed the moral strength of the institutions through which Government sought to consolidate its power and carry on its irresponsible rule.

And whereas it is necessary again for the people of India to withhold participation in the elections of the next year as an essential programme of Non-Violent Non-Co-operation:

This Congress resolves to advise that all voters shall abstain from standing as candidates for any of the Councils and from voting for any candidate offering himself as such in disregard of this advice, and to signify the abstention in such manner as the All India Congress Committee may instruct in that behalf.

REPUDIATION OF DEBTS.

7. Whereas by reason of unjustifiable military expenditure and other extravagance, the Government has brought the national indebtedness to a limit beyond recovery; and whereas the Government still pursues the same policy of extravagance under cover of the authority of the so-called representative assemblies constituted without the suffrage of a majority or any substantial fraction of the voters and despite their declared repudiation of the authority of such assemblies to represent the people:

And whereas if the Government is permitted to continue this policy, it will become impossible for the people of India ever to carry on their own affairs with due regard to the honour and happiness of the people and it has therefore become necessary to stop the career of irresponsibility:

This Congress hereby repudiates the authority of the Legislatures that have been or may be formed by the Government in spite of the national boycott of the said institutions in future to raise any loans or to incur any liabilities on behalf of the nation, and notifies to the world that on the attainment of Swarajya the people of India though holding themselves liable for all debts and liabilities rightly or wrongly incurred hitherto by the Government will not hold themselves bound to repay any loans or discharge any liabilities incurred on and after this date on the authority or sanction of the so-called legislatures brought into existence in spite of the national boycott.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

This Congress reaffirms its opinion that Civil Disobedience is the only civilized and effective substitute for an armed rebellion when every other remedy for preventing the arbitrary, tyrannical and emasculating use of authority has been tried:

And in view of the wide-spread awakening of the people to a sense of the urgent need for Swarajya and the general demand and necessity for Civil Disobedience in order that the national goal may be speedily attained and in view of the fact that the necessary atmosphere of non-violence has been preserved in spite of all provocation:

This Congress calls upon all Congress workers to complete the preparations for offering Civil Disobedience by strengthening and expanding the National Organisation and to take immediate steps for the collection of at least Rs. 25 lakhs for the Tilak Swarajya Fund and the enrolment of at least 50,000 volunteers satisfying the conditions of the Ahmedabad pledge by a date to be fixed by the All India Congress Committee at Gaya; and empowers the Committee to issue necessary instructions for carrying this resolution into practical effect.

Note:—The powers of the Provincial Committees under the resolution of the All India Congress Committee passed at Calcutta on the 20th November, 1922, shall not be affected by this resolution.

TURKISH SITUATION.

9. In view of the serious situation in the Near East which threatens the integrity of the Khilafat and the Turkish Government and in view of the determination of the Hindus Mussalmans and all other peoples of India to prevent any such injury, this Congress resolves that the Working Committee do take steps in consultation with the Khilafat Working Committee in order to secure united action by the Hindus, Mussalmans and others, to prevent exploitation of India for any such unjust cause and to deal with the situation.

BOYCOTT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

10. With reference to the boycott of Government and Government aided and affiliated educational institutions, this Congress declares that the boycott must be maintained, and further resolves that every Province should be called upon to put the existing national institutions on a sound financial basis and to improve their efficiency in every possible way.

BOYCOTT OF LAW COURTS.

11. This Congress declares that the boycott of law courts by lawyers and litigants must be maintained and further resolves that greater efforts should be made to establish Punchayets and to cultivate public opinion in their favour.

PRIVATE DEFENCE.

12. This Congress declares that Non-Co-operators are free to exercise the right of private defence within the limits defined by law except when carrying on Congress work or on occasions directly arising therefrom, subject always to the condition that it is not likely to lead to a general outburst of violence.

Note:—Using force in private defence in gross cases, e. g., insults to religion, outrages on the modesty of women or indecent assaults on boys and men is not prohibited under any circumstances.

LABOUR ORGANISATION.

13. Whereas this Congress is of opinion that Indian Labour should be organised with a view to improve and promote their well-being and secure to them their just rights and also to prevent exploitation of Indian Labour and of Indian resources, it is resolved that this Congress, while welcoming the move made by the All India Trade Union Congress and various Kisan Sabhas in organising the workers of India, hereby appoints the following Committee with power to co-opt to assist the Executive Council of the All India Trade Union Congress for the organisation of Indian Labour, both agricultural and industrial:—

Committee: 1. C. F. Andrews. 2. J. M. Sen Gupta. 3. S. N. Haldar. 4. Swami Dinanand. 5. Dr. D. D. Sathaye. 6. M. Singaravelu Chettiar. 7. E. L. Ayer.

AFFILIATION.

14. This Congress resolves that the Natal Indian Congress Committee, Durban, the British Indian Association, Johannesburg, the British Indian League, Capetown, and the Point Indian Association, Durban, be affiliated, with power to send ten delegates—this number to be allotted amongst themselves by agreement to be reported to the All India Congress Committee.

This Congress resolves that the Kabul Congress Committee be affiliated, with power to send two delegates.

GENERAL SECRETARIES.

15. This Congress places on record its grateful thanks for the valuable services rendered by the out-going General Secretaries, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Dr. M. A. Ansari and Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar.

This Congress appoints M. Moazzam Ali, Sjt. Vallabhbhai J. Patel and Sjt. Rajendra Prasad as General Secretaries for the next year.

TREASURERS.

16. This Congress re-appoints Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Seth M. M. H. J. M. Chotani as Treasurers.

NEXT SESSIONS.

17. This Congress resolves that its next sessions be held in Andhra Desha.

MYSORE BOY SCOUTS.

His Highness the Yuvaraja, Chief Scout of Mysore, has issued the following appeal in aid of the Scout Fund:—

"I am sure the citizens of our State have been observing the rapid growth of the Boy Scout Movement and the immense benefit it has brought to the boyhood of Mysore. For the further development of the movement in order to extend its usefulness to all parts of the State and to help the education of our boys in character and citizenship, more funds are imperatively necessary. It is an erroneous notion that Scouting can be carried on without funds with the little funds the Government are able to grant. It is desirable that ultimately the movement should be carried on as a thoroughly unofficial and private organization and with this end in view and as a first step towards realizing this ideal, it is proposed to collect a sum of rupees two lakhs as a permanent fund for the Boy Scouts of Mysore. In view of the imperative necessity, I, as Chief Scout, appeal to all public-spirited citizens of the Mysore State to contribute liberally to this fund which will be utilized for training Mysore's boyhood in the ideals of right conduct and useful citizenship. Those who contribute Rs. 1,000 and above will be Mahaposhakas, Rs. 500 an above, Poshakas and Rs. 100 and above, life members; other subscribers being ordinary members of the fund. All cheques and remittances may be made direct to me at Chamund Vihar, Mysore, and they will be duly acknowledged."

C WARD ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It seems that there is misunderstanding among most of the voters and some of your correspondents, owing to my surname being similar to that of the other candidate, Mr. R. S. Navalkar, High Court Vakil. Will you kindly allow me through your paper, to inform the voters, that I, the undersigned, Sunderrao D. Navalkar, Agriculturist and Farmer, have been nominated by the Bombay Nationalists Municipal Party as one of their candidates from Bhuleshwar (C) Ward, and that I have nothing whatsoever to do with Mr. R. S. Navaklar, I hope this will be sufficient for the people in general and the voters in particular, to know, 'Who is who'?—Yours, etc.,

SUNDERRAO D. NAVALKAR.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

G. WARD ELECTION.

Messrs. F. J. Ginwala, Damodar Haridas and P. G. Sahasrabudhe write to say that Dr. M. C. Javle and M. A. Dabholkar standing from G. Ward have signed the Congress creed, the constitution of the Nationalist Party and the manifesto and Dr. De Monte is also, expected to do the same. We have, therefore, decided to join hands with them in running the elections to-day.

STRINGENCY IN MONEY MARKET,

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has sent the following telegram to the Government of India, Finance Department:—

Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber beg to draw attention of Government to the prevailing acute stringency in the money market and to the serious and chaotic condition of the present currency arrangements of the country and urge on them the necessity of immediately repealing the hasty legislation of 1920 in order to enable natural forces to operate freely on our exchange position."

Official and Personal.

His Holiness Srimant Swami Prakasanandji, the President of the Hindu Temple, Sri Ramakrishna Mission, San Francisco (America) who returned to India after work in the west for 16 years arrived in Madras on his South Indian tour.

SPORTING NEWS.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

To-day's Football results are as follows:—

LEAGUE FIRST DIVISION.

Manchester City nil, Arsenal nil.
Aston Villa four, Notts Forest nil.
West Bromwich Albion one, Birmingham nil.
Cardiff City five, Blackburn Rivers nil.
Sheffield United two, Bolton Wanderers two.
Preston North End three, Burnley one.
Stoke four Everton one.
Huddersfield Town nil, Sunderland one.
Newcastle nil, Chelsea nil.
Liverpool wo, Middlesbro nil.
Tottenham Hotspurs three Oldham Athletic nil.

LEAGUE SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool nil, Barnsley one.
Bury four, The Wednesday nil.
Clapton Orient four, Wolverhampton Wanderers one.
Crystal Palace one, Southampton nil.
Fulham three, Derby County one.
Hull City nil, Bradford City nil.
Leeds United nil, Manchester United one.
Notts County one, Leicester City nil.
Rotheram two, Stockport one.
South Shields nil, Coventry nil.
West Ham United nil, Port Vale nil.

LEAGUE THIRD DIVISION NORTHERN SECTION.

Barrow four, Rochdale one.
Bradford five, Accrington Stanley one.
Darlington two, Southport one.
Durham City two Crewe nil.
Walsall two, Halifax Town one.
Hartlepools United four, Stalybridge nil.
Nelson two, Lincoln City one.
Tranmere Rovers three, Grimsby Town two.
Wigan one, Chesterfield nil.
Wrexham nil, Ashington nil.

LEAGUE THIRD DIVISION SOUTHERN SECTION.

Aberdare six, Newport County two.
Brentford nil, Charlton Athletic three.
Bristol City taree, Brighton and Hove Atheletic one.
Millwall nil, Queens Park Rangers nil.
Northampton one, Bristol Rovers nil.
Norwich one Plymouth nil.
Portsmouth six, Gillingham two.
Reading one, Merthyr Town nil.
Swansea Town one, Luton nil.
Swindon Town two, Exeter City one.
Watford one, South End United one.

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The following are the results of the Second Round of Scottish Association football Cup played to-day.

Ayr United two, Rangers nil; Beterhead one, Gaulstan nil; Hamilton two, Kings Park nil. Airdrionians one, Aberdeen one; Dundee Hibernians nil, Nithsdale one; Motherwell two, Saint Mirren one; Celtic four, Hurlford nil; Queens Park one, Bathgate one; Kilmarnock one, Fife (East) one; Hibernians nil, Peebles Robers nil; Johnstone nil, Falkirk one; Vale of Leven two, Third Lanark two. Baith Rovers two, Cowdens Beats nil. Dunfermillne one, Clyde bank nil; Bonett three, Heart of Middlothian two; Dundee nil, Saint Bernards nil.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Alloa two, Albion nil.

CRICKET IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Wellington.—In fine weather before four thousand spectators the M. C. C. took field against Wellington. Soft wicket helped bowlers and Wellington were all out for 104, Calthorpe taking four wickets for 44 runs. M. C. C. made 107, Brice taking five wickets for 52 runs. Going in for second innings Wellington had made 104 for 9 wickets at the close of a day's play.

Eshowe.—Playing against M. C. C. Zululand made 105 in their first innings, Macaulay taking six of their wickets for 19 runs. M. C. C. made 206 for taree wickets and declared. Of this Brown made 64 and Carr 62 not out. Zululand made 79 for three in second innings and the match was drawn.—

BENGAL TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

Lord and Lady Lytton were present this afternoon at the Eden Gardens and witnessed the final events in the two singles tournaments in the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championships:—Men's Singles resulted in rather an easy victory for Okamoto who beat Perkins in three straight sets. Perkins won the first two games of the match. But Okamoto then took ten in succession and although the loser showed a better form in the last set mainly owing to his changing the tactics and coming up to the net whenever opportunity offered he never looked like saving.

The match in the final of the Ladies' Singles proved very even both the ladies playing a sound game and placing well. The only other match played to-day was the second semi-final of the Men's Doubles which provided a protracted struggle the last set being played when darkness was setting in. Sarma and Mandal who lost the first set were 5—2 in the second but succeeded in drawing level and eventually won after a keen struggle. The following are the results of the Men's Singles Final: S. Okamoto beat G. Perkins 6—2, 6—2, 6—3.

Ladies' Singles Final:—Mrs Berthood beat Mrs. Keays 3—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Men's Doubles Semi Final Round concluded. G. Sarma and R. N. Mandal beat W. H. C. Nicholson and Brooke Ewards.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, January, 29, 1923.

"ANTI-BRITISH."

We learn in a cable from our Paris Correspondent, which we publish elsewhere, that Sir Valentine Chirol on the 27th instant did us the honour to denounce us personally as "a champion of Angora" in the London "Times," at the same time imputing to our activities in India "an essentially anti-British character." It is true that we have for years past, long before we came to India, or came at all in touch with Indian Muslims or their movement, done our utmost to champion the cause of truth, in the case of Turkey and Islam, against the dishonest, *paid* campaign of calumny which was organised to prepare the way for the partition of Turkey and humiliation of Islam, and that during the war we were denounced by the Russian Czarist Secret Service agents at the British War Office as a person unacceptable to their Government; which led to our persecution by a section of British officialdom, to which another section of British officialdom was, however, opposed. We maintained and stated our opinions even during war time, which was in itself regarded as an unpardonable crime in some official quarters; we served (aged 43) as a private in an infantry battalion under circumstances which, from the British point of view, seem to us so discreditable to the authorities that we have never made them public. Entirely owing to our adherence to opinions which we believe to be sound, and which historical events have subsequently justified, and our attacks upon opinions which we knew to be unsound, we, who were once regarded, even officially, as perhaps the leading expert on Near Eastern psychology, have been relegated to the position of a political suspect, our literary career ruined, and our private character maligned to the extent of a suggestion that we were in the pay of the Turkish Government, although we have had no intercourse with Turkey whatsoever since before the war, when, not being in a position to need pay from anyone, we contributed what we could towards the relief of Turkey's sufferings. We were the champion of Turkey when Turkey's cause seemed absolutely hopeless, and when all whose aim was money, fame or honours hastened to the other side; and, we were so not from anti-British but from British feeling, because we saw in the Russo-British policy towards Turkey a great crime against humanity, which meant the end of Britain's honour and prestige in Eastern lands. For years we were almost alone among Englishmen in holding that opinion. To-day, in the opinion of our Paris correspondent, it may turn out that the majority of Englishmen are with us, having been converted by the incontrovertible argument of events, which events are the vindication of the justice of our opinion and the correctness of our attitude from the British point of view.

If Lord Curzon's standpoint at Lausanne—and Chicherin's, for both alike seek war instead of peace, and regard the notion of a reconciliation of Islam and England with disfavour—should triumph over British common sense (which God forbid!) then farewell for ever to the British Empire in the East. In saying this we only state anew the firm opinion of British statesmen of an older, saner generation, before the virus of religious animosity was introduced into the policy of a great empire and before such noxious fumes of propaganda had been raised in order to obscure the real significance of the Near Eastern Question. Sir Valentine Chirol poses as an expert—almost an Encyclopedia—on the East; but we have never found him in the right of any matter with the ins and outs of which we happened to be familiar. We have found him wrong on the Egyptian Question, wrong on the Syrian Question, wrong on the Indian Question, wrong, times without number, on the Turkish Question. And the reason for his going wrong it seems to us is this: that he accepts the judgment of the gossip of a certain club or group of men (always in good odour with our rulers of the Curzon breed) instead of finding out things for himself. Anyone who is in opposition to the policy of his friends is England's enemy, regardless altogether of the question—who was the aggressor. Thus he talks of the Indian Muslim movement now as anti-British, when, in view of broken pledges and the post-war policy of England, he should in justice have described the British attitude, of which the Indian movement is the consequence, as anti-Indian. In the same way he regards the Angora Government as England's enemy, forgetting that England has shown herself and, in the person of Lord Curzon, still is showing herself, the enemy of the Angora Government.

This truly Chiroline attitude was to be expected in view of Lord Curzon's conduct at Lausanne which has made the Conference a failure, and may yet produce another war. Whatever may be the actual outcome, the Conference has failed of its main object which, by Lord Curzon's own admission at the outset, was to make friends with the Turks by reassuring them upon the score of Europe's good intentions and good faith regarding them. The methods of diplomacy employed by Curzon have had a precisely opposite effect to that intended—or said to be intended—by the noble Marquis, whose manners have at times been execrable in his dealings with the Turkish delegation, seeming as if he regarded Turks as socially and morally inferior to the Allies. He has openly ridiculed the Turkish National Pact, which is a sacred document to the Turkish patriots, and on the basis of which, and on that basis alone, the Turkish delegation came to Lausanne, to negotiate. Instead of pacifying "anti-British" feeling throughout Asia, Lord Curzon's conduct has embittered it exceedingly. We—and, we may add, the Indian Muslim movement—hoped and prayed that the negotiations at Lausanne would lead to peace in Asia, and tend to lay to rest the anti-British feeling. Yet, we are counted "anti-British" in the opinion of a Chirol—which we value no more than the opinion of a parrot—and Lord Curzon, in the same opinion, is accounted "British." We assert, with all the force at our command that Lord Curzon and his sycophants are wrong; they have already led the British Empire to disgrace and crying danger, and, unless they are discarded, they will lead it to destruction—within ten years from now.

TO-DAY'S ELECTION.

To-day is a fateful day in the civic affairs of this city, for it is to-day that the Municipal electors will be asked to make their choice, and, for good or evil, their chosen men will administer this "beautiful" city for three years. Is it not then only proper that they should pause and consider well before their choice is made? We ask the electors to look the issue squarely in the face. And what are those issues? Are the newly-emancipated electors content to let the present conditions continue? Are they content to let the rich and the privileged manage the civic affairs largely for their own benefit? If the electors wish to see a better, a cleaner and brighter Bombay, then the first thing they will have to do is to make it impossible for those men, who are responsible for the present state of things, to return to the Corporation. The old order of things must change, for it has been given a long trial and found wanting. Let new men be given a trial. At any rate they cannot make the city worse than it is to-day. Let the electors not shirk their clear duty and be influenced by communal or personal considerations. The capitalist class had a long innings, and it is the turn now of the poor and middle classes. Can we trust the electors to make the right choice and thus do away with a system which has made possible a city dreadful? Can we expect them to help the Nationalist candidates to make their burden a little lighter and less oppressive? If for nothing else, at least for their own sakes, the electors must send men to the Corporation who can be trusted to carry out their mandate, fight the battle of the poor, and make the city fit to live in for the poor as well as the rich.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

The Legislative Assembly deserves credit for what it has done so far regarding the proposed Public Services Commission, but it remains to be seen if it will now proceed to rest on its oars or whether, when the proper occasion comes, it will translate its threats into definite action. No mere resolution passed or adjournment moved will affect, in the slightest degree, the fate of the Commission, so long as the Secretary of State and the Government of India feel no sense of responsibility towards the Legislature. In spite of the vote of censure passed on the Secretary of State, the Commission will come out to India in due course and the Government of India, as a "subordinate branch" of the Imperial Government, is bound to provide all facilities for the Commission in the discharge of its duties. Thus both the Secretary of State and the Government of India are in a position to defy the Legislature and the public and to carry out their plans. Still it is within the power of the Legislative Assembly at least to demonstrate to the Secretary of State that he cannot defy the will of the Assembly without impunity. Not only can the Assembly withhold the Budget grant for the Commission but also the members of the "Democratic," "National" and "Liberal" parties, if they are sincere in the threats they have held out, can refuse to have anything to do with the Commission, whether as members or witnesses. Mr. Seshagiri Iyer has, indeed, held out such a threat and has said, "If in spite of the protest of the Legislature and the country the Royal Commission is brought into this country the whole enquiry will be one-sided as we, the representatives of the people and the public bodies in India, will not cooperate with the work of the Commission." The warning to the Secretary of State and the Government of India is thus as definite as it can be and it remains to be seen whether Lord Peel chooses to ignore it. We may be sure that he will do so only when he is given to understand that there is no substance behind the apparently terrible threats of Mr. Seshagiri Iyer and his colleagues and that once the Commission is sent out to India the "Cooperators" will pocket the insult as meekly as lambs. It is for Mr. Seshagiri Iyer and his colleagues to show that they mean what they say.

A SELFISH OUTCRY.

At the time when the "reforms" bauble was granted to India, it was proclaimed by the Anglo-Indian Press and the British Civilian Associations that India was no more fit for the British Officials to live in and that many British Officials would soon resign their posts and take the earliest boat to England. More than three years have elapsed since the Government of India Act inaugurated the new era but the threatened evacuation has not taken place and the country finds the officials adjusting themselves to the altered circumstances—whatever they may be—and consoling themselves by a contemplation of their indispensability and trying to improve their financial position, which a too solicitous Secretary of State with the active concurrence of a too obliging Indian Government assures on all possible pretexts and by all possible expedients. Their present attitude to the new dispensation is not one of mere passive acquiescence. They have developed an unexpected affection for it, particularly since the issue of the O'Donnell circular. The encouraging words of Mr. Lloyd George's "Steel-frame" speech have so revived their waning confidence in their ability and so heightened their prestige that they have come to look upon any scheme of Indianisation of services as "cutting at the very root of the reform scheme." The O'Donnell circular with its meek implications of harmless benevolence has but served to increase their concern for the safety of the reforms, whose belated champions are busy spreading out the impending horrors of indigenous administration. The latter are crying with Homeric pathos that the pulling down of the "Steel-frame," which is never contemplated by the O'Donnell circular, means "chaos, confusion and desolation indescribable." The January number of the "Fortnightly Review" contains an amusing article on "The British Services in India" from the pen of Mr. George Pilcher who, weaving a net-work of sophistical arguments, condemns the circular as the "gross betrayal of a British trust" and as containing "the menace of a disaster from which. . . . India would never recover." He libellously pictures India as composed of races and creeds, who, if left to themselves, will involve the country in "storm and confusion and carnage." After thus describing the plight of India in the absence of the British civilian, he pauses to take stock of India's ruling capacity and with amusing naivete proceeds to ask whence can the Services hope to get Indians, fitted by "character and self-reliance, no less than by intelligence and impartiality" to replace the 2,500 Europeans in the course of fifteen years. The writer is, of course, living in a fool's paradise and for answer to his question he must seek the pages of the Civil list, both of British India and Indian States. Then he dilates on "the disadvantages arising out of the growing economic difficulties and the diminution of his authorities and prestige, which during the last two or three years have become the constant preoccupation of every class of European public servant in India." As if the European public servant has not been sufficiently encouraged by constant increases in his salary and pension while the Indian tax-payer is taxed to the utmost capacity, Mr. Pilcher tries to point out that the remuneration he gets is utterly inadequate. He complains of the "appalling hardships entailed by the present high cost of passages" and obviously wants that the Government of India should give free passage in first class berths for the civilians and their families with full pay for the number of months they will be away on leave only in order to avoid the contingency of their "ultimate assimilation to the 'Anglo-Indian' (*aliter* Eurasian) type," which he fears, would happen by continuous residence in India. From all these plaintive cries, it is quite apparent that the more the Government of India become accommodating to the grievances—fancied or real—of the European civil servants, the more their difficulties multiply. In no part of the world have the public services been so indulgently treated with respect to pay, leave and allowances and position and prestige but still they go on daily enlarging on their financial and other difficulties with never a thought for the toiling masses, whose interests are increasingly jeopardised by their growing selfishness.

Notes of the Day

Mahatma Gandhi and Indian Women.

In a pamphlet which has been well received by the American public, Mrs. Sushila Devi describes the influence exerted by Mahatma Gandhi on the women of India. Hailing from the Punjab, as she does, her heart is full of anguish with the martial law horror in her sorely tried province. The unsophisticated women of the Punjab gladly gave their menfolk in war to serve the *Sirkar*, believing its cause to be just. "In schools, both teachers and girls kept themselves busy with the making of 'comforts' for the soldiers on the front; whilst many a teacher—chiefly widows—spent their hard earnings over special prayers for victory to their Emperor." And as a gift for their loyal services, so often and so enthusiastically applauded, the people of the Punjab in common with the rest of India were presented with the Rowlatt Act. The shock came as a rude awakening and the wrath of the people was ominous. "Fortunately, there was one voice that pacified them; one gentle hand that stemmed the storm of anger, and turned it into a different channel. Amidst the roll of murmurings and lamentations was heard the voice of Mahatma Gandhi, a voice to be remembered, for this saint is the most vital force in the National Movement. 'Calm yourself and do no violence. Our rock of defence must be non-violence and godliness. . . . Patriotism based on Love giveth life. So Sisters! Brothers! set to work. We must learn to be self-reliant, and independent of others; and true success lies in action. Spin and weave!'" To their eternal glory the women of India rallied round the banner of Mahatma Gandhi. Morning, noon and night, the "whir, whir!" of the spinning wheel began to be heard from home to home—from street to street. As the women joyously laboured, the chant of 'Long life to Mahatma Gandhi!' 'May all success go with the spinning-wheel!' resounded in all parts of India.

Japan's Lost Opportunity.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen's remarks to the Soviet Envoy, cabled by Reuter, become more intelligible in the light of the interview which this fugitive "President of the Chinese Republic" recently gave to the Shanghai correspondent of the "Jiji", one of Tokio's most prominent dailies. The part played by Japan in the last war has evidently deeply disappointed Dr. Sun, in whose view Japan instead of siding with the Allies ought to have thrown in her lot with the Central Powers. If Japan had done so, says Dr. Sun, "all Asia would have risen in one great revolt and European domination in that Continent would have been finally sealed." It is not too late as yet, says Dr. Sun, for Japan "to undo what she did blindly during the recent war." And he urges, as a start, a "rapprochment" between Japan and Russia, emphasising that the Russians have much Asiatic blood in their veins. If Japan does this, says Dr. Sun, "it is not too late yet for Asia to cooperate and to end the aggressions of the Europeans and especially of the Anglo Saxons."

Asia for the Asiatics.

At the commencement of the war, Dr. Sun appears to have tried to induce the Japanese nation to take sides with the Central Powers or at least to keep out of the war on the ground that this would mean considerable impairing of the relative strength of the two groups of European combatants, preserve the world's balance of power better and make it possible to translate into action the claim of Asia for the Asiatics. "In not accepting my advice", says Dr. Sun, "Japan lost herself a heaven-sent opportunity to make herself really and truly the leader of the Orient. Worse than this: in taking sides with the Allies, Pan-Asianism has been definitely postponed and a great opportunity to rid all Asiatic soil of the foreign aggressor was lost." That Japanese statesmen have begun seriously to repent of their lapse must be evident to close observers of recent movements in Japan. The plain fact that Japan by her action has become suspect in the eyes of all Asiatic nations and has lost the golden opportunity of becoming the moral leader of Asia is being steadily borne in on all Japanese thinkers. Even if she cannot actually become the leader, she can still redeem herself in the eyes of her Asiatic neighbours. To achieve this, she must first definitely give up all aggressive designs on China and Russia and enter into a close entente with them. Towards Turkey also Japan's attitude must take a radical turn. At present Japan, if not an active abettor of the wrongs against Turkey, is at least passively acquiescing in the same. She must wash her hands of the sorry business and should, on the other hand, help the Turk, like a brother, to stand up and assert himself. Will Japan do all this? Only if she does so will she be able to regain the esteem and friendship of all Asia, including India.

"Exit Publicity."

The Director of Information writes: "The Chronicle" published a note on the 22nd instant, headed "Exit Publicity", in which it was stated that "Assam, Bengal, Behar and the Punjab" have already abolished their Publicity Departments. Assam never had a Publicity Bureau, so it has never been abolished. Behar and Orissa is carrying on and to the best of my knowledge is not to be abolished. Bengal has a Publicity Department and Publicity and Assistant Publicity Officers, and the Retrenchment Committee has not touched this department at all. The department was abolished in 1921, but the need for such an organisation soon became apparent and it was reconstituted early last year. The Punjab has no Publicity Department so-called, but an I. C. S. officer has been put on special duty for propaganda work."

"Sedition" and Foreign Governments.

The question of disaffection even when "disaffection" is interpreted as meaning "want of affection" and made punishable under law, as is done in India under the law of Sedition, can arise only when the relation between ruler and ruled is considered and cannot by any stretch of the imagination be extended to the relation between the subjects of a State and the State's Allies. Yet, this is exactly what is sought to be done in the case of the Indian States Act recently passed. The subjects of His Majesty under the new law are threatened with penalties for being "disaffected" towards Indian princes to whom they owe no allegiance whatsoever. The Government of India, if they pursued their legislative zeal further, might one day seek to punish us for our "want of affection" or "seditious libel" towards, say, a foreign State like Persia or Switzerland. The principle sought to be introduced by Government is wholly untenable. The "Servant of India" quotes in this connection some pertinent remarks of Justice Phillimore (R. vs. Antonelli—1905) which we would commend to the notice of the legal luminaries at Delhi. Justice Phillimore says:—"Seditious libels are such as tend to disturb the Government of this country, and in my opinion a document published here, which was calculated to disturb the Government of some foreign country, is not a seditious libel, *nor punishable as libel at all.* . . . To hold otherwise would be to hold that all the strong language used against the Government of Turks at the time of the Bulgarian rebellion was seditious libel, and it would make many of our great statesmen guilty of seditious libel and those persons also who espoused the cause of Italian liberty." But we in India know that our Statute-Book contains many strange enactments of "law" which are undreamt of by legislators in the civilised world.

LAUSANNE DEADLOCK.

ISMET ACCEPTS ALLIED CHALLENGE.

READY TO LEAVE LAUSANNE.

WILL REPLY TO TREATY FROM G. H. Q. ANGORA.

(From our Special correspondent at the Peace Conference.)

LAUSANNE, Jan. 25, 7 p.m.
Received, Jan. 27, 3 p.m.

The final version of the Allied proposals relative to Reparations provides for the payment by Turkey, as her part of the Mutual settlement of reparations, fifteen million Turkish gold pounds, payable in thirty-seven annuities of 900,000 Turkish pounds. As guarantee for the payment of the annuities they intend to devote the six millions of Turkish gold seized in 1918 to, and in addition demand productive pledges. The Allies refuse to admit the Turkish claims to reparations due by Greece and propose mutual renunciation by Turkey and Greece of all reparations.

Concerning the Public Debt the Allies insist that the money issued during the war shall not be divided among the "successor States" and accept only the repartition of the internal loan of eighteen million pounds issued in 1917. Government properties situated in the detached territories pass without compensation to the new Governments. The same principle is proposed for property forming part of the apanage of the Khalifa, which constitutes a flagrant violation of the rights of the latter..

The Allied proposal comes as a disillusionment, especially after the optimistic reports on the subject of the Paris Conference. This is ascribed to the influence of Curzon, who modified the good intentions of France. The English delegation manifests, besides, an intention to insist on the insertion in the treaty of the clause of the Treaty of Sevres relative to the abrogation of the rights of the Khilafat over Musulmans of other countries. I think I know that if the question is put officially, the Turkish delegation will give it the reply it merits.

The English delegation announces to-day that the final draft of the treaty will be presented on Wednesday to the Turkish delegation. The departure of the principal Allied delegates will take place immediately after, but that will not signify a rupture, the Allies being disposed to grant to Turkey, if necesary, a delay sufficient for reply.

The Greco-Turkish difference relative to the exchange of populations is definitely settled. Greece promises to adjourn till the end of the exchange the departure of the Muslims from the Strouma region. Turkey agrees to allow Hellenic subjects to settle in Turkish territory, but reserves the right to refuse her *visa* to undesirables.

LAUSANNE, Jan. 26, 4-10 p.m.

Speaking of the intention of the Allies to leave Lausanne immediately after the presentation of the draft Treaty, Ismet declared to Turkish journalists that he too was ready to leave immediately after Curzon's departure. The declaration caused a sensation in Conference circles, and shows that the Turkish delegation is not allowing itself to be impressed by the overbearing attitude of the English, but is ready to take up the challenge. Yesterday the Nationalities Sub-Committee discussed, among other questions that of the naturalisation of former Ottoman subjects settled in Egypt. The Turkish delegate declared it to be impossible for him to accept any proposal on that subject, Egypt being still, juridically speaking, Ottoman territory. On a question of the English delegate as to the Turkish point of view regarding a settlement of the future international position of Egypt, the Turkish delegate replied that Turkey had decided to relinquish the sovereignty of the former Arab provinces including Egypt to the populations of the said provinces and will recognise regime established in accordance with the will of the populations.

OUTLET TO AEGEAN.

BULGARIA REFUSES ALLIED PROPOSAL.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Lausanne.—An arrangement was arrived at among the Allies in November last in accordance with the report of the sub-commission, which proposed the demilitarisation of a zone of thirty kilometres each side of the Maritza for providing Bulgaria with an outlet to the Aegean. Discussion on the proposed arrangement was then postponed to a later date; and, to-day, the Bulgarians formally refused to accept the proposal for outlet on the ground that the eventual allotment of Western Thrace to Greece appeared to render access to the Aegean impossible in advance.—Reuter.

TREASURES OF PROPHET'S TOMB.

CURZON SPEAKS FOR INDIAN MUSLIMS.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Lausanne.—Interest is now centred on what the Turks will do in view of the arrangements made for the departure of the Allied repesentatives next Friday. As regards the Turkish statement that they will not sign the Treaty if it mentions the fact of Mosul being referred to arbitration of the League, it is learnt that the fact will certainly appear in the Traty. Conversing with Turkish journalists Ismet today declared that he was going to rejoin the Turkish army. If Lord Curzon left on Friday, he would also depart but would leave a representative. He declared there were five points on which agreement had not been reached, namely, Mosu, Karagatch Capitulations, compensation for war damages and the extent of the area of the cemetries in Gallipoli. He would send the reply to the Treaty from Angora or his headquarters. This was undoubtedly intended for Turkish consumption. The question of treasure removed from the Prophet's tomb at Medina to Constantinople in 1917 was brought up before the Antiquities Commission to-day. The British speaking on behalf of the King of the Hedjaz, the Moslems of India and as a Moslem power urged that the rightful protector of the treasures was the King of Hedjaz, and Turkey should in the Treaty agree to return them. The Turks replied that the treasures belonged to the Caliph. They were not prepared to discuss the question further as it was a purely religious matter with which the Treaty was not concerned.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Lausanne.—At a later sitting yesterday Lord Curzon referred to Medina treasures which were the subject of the greatest veneration of Moslems throughout the world. He regretted the attitude of the Turks on the matter in which millions in India and elsewhere were concerned. He declared that Ismet's attitude would astonish the Moslem world.—Reuter.

KING HUSEYN'S GREED FOR THE TREASURES.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 28.

The restoration to the Prophet's tomb in the forbidden city of Medina of the priceless treasures with which the devotion of Moslems during thirteen centuries has enriched the holiest or almost the holiest spot in all Islam was the matter discussed by the Sub-Commission on Antiquities at Lausanne yesteday. The treasures consist of superb jewels and manuscripts removed to a place of security by Fakhry Pasha in 1917 and are now in Constantinople. Fakhry Pasha had definitely promised that these should be restored to Medina at the end of the war but the promise was not fulfilled. The British Government is particularly interested in these treasures because many of them were presented by Indian Rulers who certainly never contemplated their removal to Constantinople and the King of the Hedjaz has asked Great Britain to interest himself in the matter, which indeed, is one of concern to the whole Moslem world. The Turks, however, entirely disagreed to a clause in the Treaty binding them to restore the treasures. The British representative then asked whether, failing a clause in the Treaty, the Turks would make a formal declaration concerning Fakhry Pasha's promise of 1917 so that treasures could be restored to Medina as soon as the Treaty comes into force. Again the Turks refused.—B. O. W.

FETHY BEY TO BE MINISTER IN PARIS.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Constantinople.—A message from Angor says that Fethi Bey, Commissary for the Interior, will probably replace Ferid Bey as Angora representative in Paris. The latter has been recalled by his Government.—Reuter.

NO SEMBLANCE OF AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Lausanne.—The approaching end of the Conference after over two months' labours finds the Allies and the Turks completely at loggerheads over a number of important matters.

Almost every question which was discussed at today's sittings of various commissions shewed that there was no semblance of agreement.

The Turks objected to the claims for damage on the principle that they refused to pay any reparations whatever; on the contrary, they themselves demanded reparations for certains ships which were taken over by the Allied countries in 1914, and also demanded that the Turkish gold handed to the Allies by Germany should be returned.—Reuter.

OTTOMAN PUBLIC DEBT.

ALLIES DEMAND CONTROL OVER CONCESSIONS.

ITALY'S ROLE AS "LITTLE IMPERIALIST.

(From our Special Correspondent at the Peace Conference.)

LAUSANNE, Jan. 27, 6-30 p.m.

In the latest version of the Allied project the Public Debt offers a new aggravation unacceptable to Turkey, taking away all economic independence. On the pretext of taking pledges for the reparations annuity (which Turkey has besides refused) the Allies demand control by the Administration of the Public Debt over all concessions and future concessions in Turkey. The initiative in this is ascribed to Italy desirous of increasing the importance of the very trifling role played hitherto by the Italian Delegate on the Public Debt and to provide for a few functionaries to be dumped by Musselini. Everyone is imperalist according to his means.

LAUSANNE, Jan. 27, 6-40 p.m.

The Committee presided over by Curzon, meeting this morning for the last time, recorded the agreement reached between the Greeks and the Turks on the exchange of populations and prisoners. Ismet emphasised the Turkish spirit of conciliation which contributed to the agreement reached, and asked for immediate signature and execution of the agreement. However, the Allies, and notably England, are preventing immediate signature with the *arriere pensee* of making use of Greece eventually in the case of rupture and rendering the return of Turkish prisoners impossible before peace is signed. On the question of the cemeteries of Gallipoli, the Committee could only note the impossibility of an accord between the English claims and the maximum Turkish concessions. Ismet declared that Turkey was willing to cede to England the nineteen cemeteries in the Anzac region but insisted on the impossibility of ceding the territory in between the cemeteries. Curzon summarily refused the Turkish proposals in very strong terms, forcing Ismet to take up the charge of disrespect to the tombs and to declare that respect for the graves could not be allowed to be the pretext for political and military aims. Ismet called attention to the strategical importance of the ground claimed by the English, which had already served as a landing-place for the Anzacs in the late war. In the second Committee which met immediately after, the delegates noted the divergencies still existing on the fiscal regime for foreigners, and recorded the agreement on the question of Nationalities. Curzon intervened to ask for the restitution by Turkey of precious objects from the tomb of the Prophet, but Ismet put aside the question, declaring that he was not qualified to discuss a question which being of a strictly religious character, concerned only the Khalifa, *Khalim-ul-Harameyn*, who alone was competent to deal with it.

The general position is one of exceptional gravity, and unless the unforeseen occurs, final agreement appears impossible. However the idea of an irrevocable rupture is alarming to the Allies other than England, and their representatives are working feverishly behind the scenes to attenuate the impression of Allied intransigeance which has been made upon the Turks. Bompard, Garroni and Hayashi intervened with Ismet Pasha in order to convince him that Curzon's departure does not at all signify an intention to put pressure on the Turkish delegation, but that, in view of the international situation, notably the question of the Ruhr, Curzon, would have gone all the same, even if the Conference had produced better results. The desire of the Allies to attenuate the impression of rupture appears equally in to-day's official *communique*, of which the moderate tone is not at all in keeping with the violence of the discussion in the Committee. In spite of these small amenities of conciliation, rupture seems none the less inevitable, but will probably take the disguised form of adjournment. Anyhow people are asking if it is possible for Turkey to maintain indefinitely a numerous army on a war footing.

THE SUDAN QUESTION.

EGYPTIAN MINISTRY AND ALLENBY DIFFER.

ACUTE POLITICAL CRISIS. THREATENED.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Cairo.—The country again appears to be on the threshold of an acute political crisis owing to sharp divergences between the Ministry and Lord Allenby on the subject of the articles of the constitution dealing with Sudan, against which Britain protests on the ground that Sudan was one of the subjects reserved for future discussion. Certain section of the Press suggests the Ministry is purposely making Sudan clauses issue in order to divert public attention from the alleged modification of the constitution by which the Ministry would be responsible for half of the nominated Senate.—Reuter.

LUXOR DISCOVERIES.

A PUZZLE TO EGYPTOLOGISTS.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 28.

While the inner tomb of Tutan Khamen at Luxor has not yet been opened Press Correspondents have been permitted to view and describe the treasures in the first anti-chamber. Amongst these are gorgeous state couches on which Pharaoh and his Queen sat side by side, a chariot gleaming with gems and ebony statues of Tutan Khamen, with golden feet, on guard, one on each side of the entrance to the select chamber. But perhaps the most remarkable of all is a statue of an envoy whose mission in the other world would be to perform manual work for Pharoah. Egyptologists are much puzzled by the discovery of two golden couches one with a head of lions and the other with those of hippopotami. Such couches have never been discovered before and there is, therefore, no basis on which to form conclusions as to their object.—B. O. W.

SUIT AGAINST SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 26.

Dr. Jagannath of Lahore has, it is stated, filed a suit against the Secretary of State claiming damages of about a lakh of rupees for alleged injuries received in course of a railway collision.

Lt.-Col. Ferrar, Deputy Commissioner of Lahore has been appointed Commissioner of the Andamans and will shortly leave this province to assume his new duties.

CHIROL'S POLEMICS.

ATTACK ON PICKTHALL

FOR CHAMPIONING ISLAM.

INDIAN MUSLIMS DENOUDCED AS "ANTI-BRITISH."

BY FELIX VALYI.

(Special Cable to "The Chronicle")

PARIS, Jan. 27, 10-10 p.m.

Sir Valentine Chirol denounces, in to-day's "Times," Marmaduke Pickthall as a champion of Angora, and regrets that it is difficult for the Government to take any steps to counter-act the Moslem Indian movement whose essentially anti-British character Chirol affirms. He adds that the Viceroy's pro-Turkish pronouncements still stand on record and are constantly recalled as evidence of Curzon's perfidy to Turkey. Replying to Chirol, I just sent a strong criticism of his letter to the "Times" asking if the traditions of British liberty of thought permit a gentleman to denounce his fellow in such a manner. Pickthall writes exactly as other English thinkers wrote a century ago on Turkey; e.g. William Cobbett and David Urquhart. The only difference consists in the personality of Lord Curzon, who has taken the place of Beaconsfield without the least resemblance with the latter's intellect. It is chiefly British interest to criticise Curzonian Tsarism as it was British interest to fight the Ruesian Tsarism of the past. From future historians Pickthall has nothing to fear despite Chirolian polemics.

EVACUATION OF MESPOT.

The "Daily Express" demands to-day in a leading article the complete evacuation of Mesopotamia. Curzon may be surprised, after his return to England at the reception he may get from British public opinion for his achievements at Lausanne. He should be reminded of Lloyd-Georgian experiences at Chanak. Ismet declared to the "Temps" correspondent that the situation is growing graver every hour, and that he was blackmailed at Mudania. He probably will give his definite answer from his headquarters.

NOT A DOCTRINAIRE.

AFTER DESTRUCTION, CONSTRUCTION.

"REASONABLENESS" OF NEO-NON-CO-OPERATION.

DESHBANDHU DAS AT BANDRA.

A public reception was given to Deshbandhu Das on Saturday night at Bandra by the Congress Committee there, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. On the platform were Mrs. Naidu, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Mr. C. S. Ranga Aiyar. The audience was large, representative of all communities. While Mr. Das and Mrs. Naidu were listened to with attention and respect, the speeches of other speakers were much interrupted, particularly those of Mr. Kelkar and Mr. Jayakar, by opponents of the policy they were enunciating. One Mr. B. M. Anandrao was constantly interrupting the speakers throughout and caused some unpleasantness by this. However, the meeting passed off without any further incident and came to an end about midnight.

Mr. Patel said it was their good fortune that among the free mass to-day was Deshbandhu Das, the greatest of them. Mr. Das was one of the biggest men in India, a lawyer, a politician and a fighter He was a best leader of men. He had given his everything to the nation. The man who was earning half a lakh of rupees every month, was now a beggar. They could not easily describe what he had done for India. He was their chosen president at the Ahmedabad Congress, but the Government caught hold of him and put him in Jail, where he had remained for six months. Along with him some 15,000 to 20,000 Bengalis had gone to jail and had it not been for the Bardoli resolution hundreds of thousands of Bengalis would have gone to jail. He had thought out a programme for the country which he had placed before the Congress at Gaya, where it was supported by one-third of the delegates, and then rejected. Mr. Das was of the opinion that the time had come to change their programme; he wanted to crush the bureaucracy; he wanted to fight out the battle to a finish. Mr. Das said that by boycotting the Councils they were really boycotting themselves. Unfortunately there were men to be found in India to go in to the Councils and the Councils could only be called boycotted when there was not a single member to be found there. They wanted to write on the portals of the Council Halls: "No admission without the Congress permission." The voters had given their votes in spite of their request not to do so, and the Councils were functioning. Unless there was a real boycott there was no use of their remaining aloof. Mr. Das was ready for Civil Disobedience, but he did not want to retrace his steps once they decided upon it. United they stood together and divided they fell. He hoped their leaders would gather together and think out a programme for the nation.

MR. DAS'S SPEECH.

Mr. Das said he was not going to inflict a long speech upon them as he was not yet ready for the same. The first question which was uppermost in the mind of every lover of the country was the difference of opinion which had arisen within the Congress. He did not look upon that as a disaster. On the contrary, in the history of national struggle of every nation in the world such differences of opinion must arise and they must be of poor stuff indeed, if, in the fight for freedom they had no such differences of opinion. They arose only when they felt keenly for the salvation of their country. If they had not felt, as they did now, there would not have been differences of opinion. Was indifference better than difference of opinion? He liked differences of opinion. They stood on honest principles now. (cheers) Then the unity which would follow would be all the more than the seeming unity which was meant to conceal the real differences of opinion. After all, what did it mean? It meant that two-thirds of the Congress took one view and the one-third took another view. There were two parties in the Congress, the two-thirds party and the one-third party, which had taken a different view. They only showed different views to the country. He was always attached to the Congress and he looked upon it as a sacred institution. They were accustomed to look upon the Congress as a sacred institution, because it was the only body which represented the country. The moment it appeared to his mind that the Congress was not representing the country his devotion would cease. He was content to leave the great issues which were agitating their minds to the decision and the judgment of the country and by that judgment all the parties in the Congress would abide. (cheers) The majority claimed that they represented the views of the country. The country had got to give its verdict again. The minority believed that the country was at bottom with them. They might be right or wrong and the country might be emphatically of a different opinion. He would withdraw his views if the country was not with him, After placing all the considerations, if he failed to get the country on his side, he would be the last person to inflict his opinion on it. But they had the right to appeal to the country and to the country he proposed to appeal. (Cheers).

PRINCIPLE OF SPIRITUALITY.

What were the differences of opinion When he analysed those differences, he found those were based on a particular mental attitude. Nothing more than that. He had heard about the Satyagraha N. C. O. He was anxiously looking to hear from Mrs. Naidu what that meant. He was one of the first to accept the pledge and put his signature to it when it was brought forward by Mahatma Gandhi. He was not sure that he had followed his friends when they differentiated between the two N. C. O's. The N. C. O. to which they clung was the Satyagraha N. C. O. and the N. C. O. in which he believed was the Congress N. C. O. He was sorry his friends had not explained the Satyagraha N. C. O. If he had understood rightly he thought it was based on the different resolutions passed by the National Congress and based on Satyagraha also. But if it was anything different, he hoped he would be told what it was, and he assured them again that if he understood it be a principle of Satyagraha which had divided them to-day—if he understood that, if he realised that—he would that moment embrace Satyagraha. (Cheers). He wanted to know what proposal he had made before to the country which was not based on the strictest regard for truth. If it was based on truth, how could his N. C. O. be different from Satyagraha N. C. O? Before they could appreciate the differences he wanted to tell them what the Congress N. C. O. was. The Congress had nowhere defined N. C. O. The Congress had merely said, so, and the Nagpore resolutions would bear him out: That having regard to the attitude of Government, and having regard to the ideal of Swaraj, the method best suited was the method of N. C. O: the withdrawal from Government of co-operation because it was on their strength really that the Government stood; and he went further, the immorality and unrighteousness with which they charged the Government was also contributed by the people, Because they were guilty of this outrage—for it was done with their aid and help,—and it was their duty to withdraw their help and support from Government, because he took his stand on a higher principle than the principle of morality and that was the principle of spirituality. N. C. O. meant withdrawal within themselves. It was the method known to all who were engaged in *sadhana* and that method he wanted to apply to the affairs of the country. The nation represented the collection of all individuals belonging to it. And the Nagpore resolution went on to say further that when the country was fit for it, N. C. O. would be applied. In the meantime, certain activities would be followed so that the country would be prepared to apply non-cooperation. He knew what was meant by the resolution, because he was the draftsman of it, except the last two paras. Therefore, N. C. O. from the Congress point of view had not been applied. Might he remind them all that what they had been doing for the last two years was to prepare the country for the great struggle of N. C. O. which was to follow? They were preparing themselves for the great struggle, in the meantime. They were preparing for that idea by testing the spirit and the strength of the nation, but reserving themselves till that time arrived when the nation would be ready to offer the last fight. There were two sides of that programme—one constructive and the other destructive. Let them take every activity, every work on which the Congress was engaged. The boycott of educational institutions for instance. It meant the distinction of that department of bureaucracy, and meant on the other hand the creation of an educational institution for the creation of education. It meant destruction on the one hand and construction on the other. It was impossible to create anything without destroying something. That policy covered every phase of their national life. Even their households were not free from that. Their schools and colleges were not free from that. Where was the field which was free where they could construct without destroying? He had put that question over and over again and he had heard only of Satyagraha N.-C.-O. Let them take the boycott of law courts. That was one side and on the other side there was the creation of arbitration courts. There they would find creation and destruction going hand in hand.

BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

Now let them come to the last item of work—boycott of Councils. That weak word was not his. It was in the resolution. (Laughter). Did it or did it not mean the destruction of councils? Let them not take shelter in mere words. What was meant by boycotting the councils? What was meant by the proposal that they should go before the electorates and tell them to abstain from voting? Did it not mean that the seats should be vacant and the Government should be unable to carry on? It was the protest against the Reform Act. The constructing work was nothing but Swaraj and it was for that work that they wanted the schools, the colleges, the law courts and the councils to be boycotted. There was also the corresponding constructive work, which was left untouched. He had given them the list of Congress work that they had been doing for the last two years. What were they endeavouring to do, but to destroy the different departments of government? Might he ask again, in what way he had offended? What new proposals had he

(Continued on next page).

NOT A DOCTRINAIRE.

(Continued from previous Page.)

put forward that had shocked the two thirds of the Congress? He wanted them to boycott of councils. He said they had tried one method of boycotting and failed in it and they would continue to fail in their endeavour. He put forward another method of boycotting the councils, more substantial, more practical, and more reasonable. Because, if the two-thirds did not oppose, they could go to the country and create such an atmosphere there that it would return N. C. Os add thus it would be impossible for the bureaucracy to carry on the Government. That was the difference of opinion and that was what had shocked the people and they said that somehow or other he had offended against the spirituality of the country.

Let them not be slaves to doctrines! Now was the time to act when the world forces were being concentrated. Now was the time to stand before the world and declare that they wanted to have Swaraj, that they were entitled to have Swaraj and that they wanted the British Government to recognise that right. That was the time to tell the bureaucracy that unless it recognised what were their undoubted rights, Indians were prepared to fight for them. Would the Bureaucracy give it to them in peace? If not the nation was prepared to fight from every direction. By capturing the Councils they would be strengthening the work of N. C. O.'s still more; by having recourse to N. C. O. in those fields yet untried and by creating N. C. O. within the Councils, by fighting the bureaucracy from every possible point, every possible corner, and every possible side.

NOT A DOCTRINAIRE.

He asked again in what way he had offended! Had he forgotten the principle of N. C. O.? He gave India that when he gave up everything. Was it not as true of him as it was of his opponents. He understood Satyagraha, and the nation, but he was not a doctrinaire and he was not going to fetter his freedom and liberty by useless disquisitions of what was non-cooperation and what was not. If N. C. O. was only the method, Swaraj was the end. Had they to fight the bureaucracy or not to fight it? When the world was looking at India, was she to leave the Government to its peace? He was not against spinning and weaving—it was one of the most important items of work. Did they say that spinning and weaving alone would bring them Swaraj? They must consider that spinning was merely a symbol of freedom. How could they get Swaraj, if they did not fight the bureaucracy, if they did not regulate their national strength and apply it in order to get Swaraj? They must first consider the present situation. His friend Mr. Patel had jokingly said that he was a born fighter and that he did not want to leave anybody in peace. Let him tell them that Mr. Patel had not said anything more perfectly true about him. He would give the country no peace, no rest. (Cheers). He would go from door to door, from city to city, from province to province. (Loud Cheers.) He meant to wake them up and he would not be put off by mere disquisitions. (Cheers.) He would not be put off. (Laughter.) He had pledged his life for Swaraj. He had made up his mind to devote the rest of his life to Swaraj. He would not be put off by mere metaphysics, for he had studied metaphysics all his life. Swaraj was dearer to him than metaphysics. They would realise that free men as they were they were kept in this country as slaves! Must they continue to be slaves? Must they go on turning over the pages of philosophy and metaphysics to the disregard of their national work, to the disregard of giving the bureaucracy a fight? The only thing required was to make up their mind for Swaraj once again! Two years ago he had asked them whether Swaraj was wanted by them, and they said yes. What a change had now come over the country! That was because they had forgotten the resolutions. The heart was there sound, only they had forgotten. They would be terribly angry with him because he wanted to wake them up. Men always did so. (Laughter.) He had devoted his life to the cause so that he might continue doing that. They must wake up. (Cheers.) They must do their duty by their country and lead it to freedom. (Loud Cheers.)

MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said she was not going to define Satyagraha N. G. O. She had come there not to raise any controversial issue but to join in their tribute of welcome to Mr. Das, as one of his oldest friends in Bombay. She knew him since she was no older than three or four years, and had come to honour him and through all these years, through good and evil reports, Chitta Ranjan Das had been true to his own ideals. If in spite of some little differences in their political platform she claimed her right to extend her welcome to Mr. Das, it was because she knew that the cause of unity, of which he spoke, was not easily shattered by any differences of outlook, because they were pilgrims to the same goal, setting out on their common journey, for a common end and they could have differences without danger to the national weal. He had said that he welcomed the differences because they were a sign of life. She would indeed wring her hands in misery if in the very heart of the struggle there was a dead monotony. Because they felt so honestly and so passionately, desirous that they should have Swaraj, because it was the one dominant desire in their minds, there were such differences between them. Therefore, it was a sign of life in the nation and their differences were the outcome of a mere diversity of views and culture and had nothing to do with the integral unity of organic and organised life.

What was the issue to-day? Only Swaraj Non-violence and non-cooperation were only an ideal and not the ultimate goal. The ultimate goal was freedom of India, the right of India to a free and equal place in the Commonwealth of civilised nations. Mr. Das with his great authority and his great sacrifice stood on the other side, but nonetheless he was bound to reach the same goal, some day, somewhere, at some point and she hoped in Bombay they would be able to bring about a unity between the parties and say "Hail brother, not farewell, because on that common journey to freedom, there can be a comradeship built on mutual understanding, mutual concessions, mutual pardon and above all mutual trust and love." (Loud Cheers.)

MR. KELKAR.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar said it might be said by their opponents that they had said one thing ten years ago and now another thing was said by them quite contrary to it. But did they not listen to them two years ago because they were speaking the truth? If, so, then they should also listen to them now, because it was also the truth! What had Mahatma Gandhi said at Amritsar; he wanted to thank Mr. Montagu and accept the reforms, and he was a co-operator. But what was he now? He said another thing quite different from it. There were two equally great parties ranged against one another and it was for the people to decide which party they would follow. Let them think out for themselves what was the right thing to do. In 1919 Mahatma Gandhi said one thing and six months after quite another thing? Then why did they blame Mr. Patel and not the Mahatma? They were asked to boycott the schools? Had they fulfilled that mandate? If not, why should they not go into the Councils? If they could break one mandate, they could break another as well.

MR. JAYAKAR.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar said when he came there he heard a voice round him which said: "Why is all this disagreement on the part of those who have like Mr. Das given their best for the Congress. Why is it that all these differences are caused"? That was a very pertinent enquiry and they expected the right answer. He entirely associated himself with the splendid oration delivered by Mrs. Naidu in her inimitable style, and he entirely reciprocated her desire that a day would come when their differences would disappear. Why was it that they wanted to go into the Councils? He wanted to give a very short answer. It was to establish a comradeship between the two different departments of the struggle. Those who wanted to go into the Councils at the present day were actuated by the sole desire of extending the struggle and desire for Swaraj into the Councils which had been captured by people who had not the same desire as they had. Their experience so far of those people who had gone into the Councils was disappointing—it was one of invitations to Government House, to the Viceregal Lodge, and shaking hands with the officials. That was the history of Council entry in this country. They must not forget that. But his party would go to the Council actuated by the sole desire for Swaraj. They must not think that those who wanted to go there would forsake or adopt ideals which were not liked by the country. They did not want to accept office under the Government. They were prepared to give their most solemn assurances that they would not accept any Office, if it was the desire of the country Their only desire was to extend the struggle. Other Indians had taken hold of the weapons of Councils and were using them against the national welfare. It was absolute wisdom to leave aside the metaphysical definition of N. C. O. and to get hold of that weapon so that other people might not use it against the nation. They were prepared to admit their obligation to the country by any kind of mandate or any kind of restriction which they might desire to put. If by doing so they could get Swaraj speedier, then why not let them do so? In course of time when they found their representatives in the Councils making their demand for Swaraj by a certain date, the Government would find that demand supplemented by the effort of the country which was behind the representatives, and thus the demand would be doubly more powerful. Was it not a struggle for Swaraj in the most non-violent manner? They wanted to capture the Councils so that their opponents might not capture them. The departure was not in the spirit of N. C. O. but only in the field of activity. No doubt there was a certain departure, but it was not in the essential spirit of N. C. O. for which they had stood for the last two years. While their representatives would work in the Councils, they would work outside, and both parties would then shake hands on the floor of the Councils.

COLOMBO RY. DISASTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, January 27.

The latest reports from the scene of the railway disaster state, so far known there are twenty dead and thirty two injured all casualties being among the third class passengers. In a magisterial enquiry the driver of the train said he was proceeding slowly owing to the floods ahead.

SJT. DAS ENTERTAINED AT DINNER.

The Bombay National Union gave a dinner to Sjt. Das and Hakim Ajmal Khan last night at the Sardar Graha. There was a large number of guests including Babu Bhagwandas, Mr. Patel, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Jamnadas M Mehta, Dr. M. B. Velker, Mr. A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, Mr. S Satyamurthi, Mr. Abhyanker, Dr. Bhadkamker, Mr. T. A. Sherwani, etc.

Mr. Joseph Baptista on behalf of the National Union welcomed Mr. Das and the Hakim Sahib and wished them long life, in order, to do the work they had undertaken for their country. For the purpose of winning Swaraj they needed to have a leader from amongst them, and they could not have a better man than Mr. Das for the purpose. He thanked both Mr. Das and the Hakimji for coming there that night.

Mr. Das said he thanked them heartily for the honour they had done him and for the kind reception which they had accorded to him. Many kind things had been said of him, but he was thankful to have got their sympathy and love. He did not think he was worthy of the kind words spoken by them, but he thanked them all the same.

The Hakim Saheb said he was thankful for the invitation they had extended to him. He hoped the party to which he belonged would work in the country and secure the victory which they all so greatly desired. He felt deeply for the kind words said of him.

UNDER THE "OCCUPATION."

GERMANS REFUSE TO BE COERCED.

NO MORATORIUM FOR GERMANY.

FRENCH DETERMINATION TO ENFORCE PAYMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Paris.—The Reparations Commission has refused a moratorium and established general default of Germany towards France and Belgium by three votes. The British delegate abstained from voting.—Reuter.

GERMANY DECLARED A DEFAULTER

LEAFIELD, Jan. 27.

The Reparations Commission in Paris today has declared Germany to be in general default and has refused Germany's appeal for moratorium. The Belgian, French and Italian representatives voted in favour of this resolution while the British representative abstained. The Commission has decided to restore the schedule of payments fixed in London in 1921. It wil also, according to reports from Paris, address a communication to Germany demanding payment of half milliard gold marks by January 31st. —B. O. W.

GERMANY'S "DEFAULT."

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE ABSTAINS FROM VOTING.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Paris.—It is stated that schedule payments fixed in London on May 5th 1921 will consequently be henceforward enforced. It is understood that Sir John Bradbury agreed that it was useless to discuss the question of a moratorium to Germany in view of the present relations of France and Belgium with Germany. Bradbury abstained from voting for general default in accordance with the policy followed on the occasion of the two previous declarations of default The French moratorium plan remains before the Commission for possible consideration if favourable circumstances later arise.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 28.

By the decision of the Reparations Commission in Paris yesterday which declared by a majority Germany to be in "general default" there is an automatic reversion to the schedule of May 1921 which fixed the sum to be paid in reparation at one hundred and thirty two milliard gold marks and the question of Moratorium becomes shelved. As usual the British representative on the Reparations Commission refrained from voting, which accords with the British policy of standing aloof from the present measures which are being taken against Germany.

The "Daily Telegraph" Correspondent remarks, however, that "Sir John Bradbury's abstaining seems in no way to have affected the amicable character of the proceedings at the Reparations Commission. The British delegate is believed to have concurred in the view that the discussion of a moratorium was idle at present but to have been ready to declare that Germany, solely, would be responsible for any defaults, past and future, arising out of the present occupation of the Ruhr, would have been a different matter and accordingly he declared his intention of abstaining. It seems that finally, Sir John Bradbury, who naturally takes no, responsibility for the decision of the Commission made, at Barthou's request, one or two slight suggestions as to details in the drafting of the Commission notification to Germany of their decision."

The reparation decision was taken on the proposal of the French delegate, Barthou, in view of the suspension by Germany owing to the occupation of the Ruhr of deliveries in cash and kind to powers who participated in the occupation, Germany contending that the methods being adopted in the Ruhr constitute a breach of the Treaty of Versailles.—B. O. W.

FRUSTRATING "FRENCH POLICY OF VIOLENCE."

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Berlin.—"The Government has firmly resolved to resort to every available means to frustrate the French policy of violence," declared Herr Hermes, Finance Minister, in a speech in the Reichstag. "It would be an unparalleled disgrace if Germans allowed themselves to be forced by military means to help French tyranny to extort payments or deliveries in kind from the occupied area." Reparations and Rhineland Commissions had become mere tools of France. Introducing the budget for 1923 Herr Hermes stated that the deficit was between fourteen and sixteen hundred milliards of marks.—Reuter.

RAILS TORN UP.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Dusseldorf.—Railwaymen have torn up rails thus completely interrupting traffic on the main line in the Ruhr.

The French have organised convoys of motor lorries, four hundred of which have passed through Meuse.—Reuter.

RUHR RAILWAY STRIKE.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Berlin.—German reports state that the strike on the Ruhr Railway is extending to the left bank of the Rhine. French railwaymen have been installed on almost all stations where Germans have struck.

State of siege has been proclaimed in the Aix-la-Chapelle and Kreuznach districts as a result of yesterday's demonstrations.—Reuter.

STRIKE CONTINUES.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Essen.—A French authoritative statement says there are ten divisions in the Ruhr area totalling one hundred and twenty thousand men besides cavalry.

The position in the mines is quiet and the strikers have resumed work. Well informed people are of opinion that a general strike in the mines is unlikely. The strike on the railways in West Ruhr continues. The strikers declare they will remain "out" as long as troops occupy any part of the station premises. Telephonists at some towns have struck work. Schlutius and Reifeissen have been sentenced at Mainz and expelled from the Ruhr. They have arrived at Darmstadt.—Reuter.

LABOUR HELP TO GERMAN WORKERS

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Amsterdam.—The International Trades Union Federation has decided to invite all Trades Union bodies to follow the example of the Dutch Federation in financially assisting German workers to fight the occupation of the Ruhr.—Reuter.

SITUATION AT ESSEN.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Essen.—A feature of yesterday's disturbances in Essen and Dusseldorf was the marked self-control on the part of the French troops, some of whom are mere youths. Nineteen arrests have been made in Dusseldorf.

In view of the local strikes, French engineers are assuring through service of international trains.

GERMAN OFFICIALS ARRESTED.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

A series of expulsions and arrests have been carried out in the towns of Speyer, Hornulkel and Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle). Besides the Chief Finance Officer of Cologne three principal officials in Treves have been expelled.—Reuter.

RECRUITS FOR GERMAN ARMY.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Berlin.—Eight hundred youths arrived last night and said they were miners from the Ruhr who wished to join the Reichswehr. The Red Cross and the Police are caring for the men whose wish to join the army cannot be gratified. "Vorwaerts" suggests that the men are victims of some irresponsible nationalist agency especially as their fares to Berlin were paid.—Reuter.

FRENCH MINISTER'S REPORT ON RUHR SITUATION.

LONDON, Jan. 27

Paris.—Le Trocquer, Minister of Public Works, has returned from the Ruhr and reported to M. Poincare and Marshal Foch that from the military point of view the Ruhr is being held very strongly. A complete agreement prevails between French, Italian and Belgian members of the Allied Control Mission. Programmes have been drawn up regarding currency, transport and feeding of population. The Government scheme for carrying out measures have been determined upon with absolute unanimity. Plans are also progressing for providing for coke deliveries as soon as possible.—Reuter.

BAVARIAN "FASCISTI"

THREATEN "WAR TO THE KNIFE."

LONDON, Jan. 26.

It is reported that Bavarian Fascisti and so-called National Socialists are planning a decisive coup for to-morrow. According to the "Berliner Tageblatt," the Bavarian Government has resolved to oppose it by all means. The Government has prohibited the notified meetings but the leader Ritter is determined to persist and proclaims that he will not shrink from anything. He challenges the Government to war to the knife.—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW IN BAVARIA.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Berlin.—A message from Munich says that Government has proclaimed a modified form of martial law all over Bavaria.—Reuter.

COAL FOR GERMANY.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Germany has purchased 70,000 tons of Yorkshire steam coal for shipment in February and March. It is generally believed that the purchase has been made on

TURKEY WILL HAVE MOSUL

TURKO-KURDISH UNITY.

ENTHUSIASM IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

REUTER'S JIBES AT ANGORA PRESS

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Constantinople.—The statement by Lord Curzon at Lausanne that the Kurdish deputies to the National Assembly at Angora were nominated by Mustapha Kemal and not elected caused a stormy session of the Assembly to-day. It indulged in some violent anti-British oratory and proclaimed the unity and fraternity of Kurds and Turks. Several deputies emphasised the Turanian origin of the Kurds and declared that Turco-Kurdish ties of religion and blood were indissoluble. If necessary they would retake Mosul from Britain forcibly. The Angora Press is leaning itself into a tremendous rage over Mosul demanding its return to the Motherland at all costs.—Reuter.

ATTACK ON BRITISH SOLDIERS

TURKISH AUTHORITIES APOLOGISE

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Constantinople.—A Turk fired on two sergeants of the North Staffordshire regiment while they were hiring a carriage for returning to their barracks this evening. One of them has succumbed The outrage was entirely unprovoked and the Turk escaped. The Turkish authorities have apologised to Gen. Harrington and the cab driver has been arrested.—Reuter.

EFFECT ON FRENCH INDUSTRY.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Paris.—Ten blast furnaces have been closed down in Lorraine, three in Longwy and the Nancy Basin and five in Luxemburg owing to stoppage of the coke deliveries from Germany.—Reuter.

SIX AND A HALF MILLIARDS—TOTAL OF REPARATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

By yesterday's decision of the Reparations Commission, Germany is called on to pay the 1921 total of six and a half milliards sterling which the French themselves have recognised as being impossible.—Reuter.

FRENCH BUDGET.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

It is worth noting that though the French Chamber adopted the budget yesterday, it has not found a method of balancing receipts and expenditure. Reuter learns that the British Cabinet at a meeting yesterday decided not to change its attitude of aloofness.—Reuter.

RUHR TO BE CUT OFF FROM GERMANY.

MEASURES FOR MASSED PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Essen.—The population of the Ruhr Valley is faced with the certainty of being cut off from the rest of Germany on 31st January, when the reparations payment is due, but is not likely to be paid. Strong French forces, supported by guns, cavalry and armoured cars, have been posted at strategic points along the Customs lines. All sections of German public services are preparing for massed passive resistance. An example of this is the locking of signals on railways. The French, however, are importing their own engines and are confident they can run the main line themselves. The Police President at Essen has refused to obey the instruction of the French commander to withdraw German police behind French troops. The latter are compelled to fire on assailants on French posts. He said that his men would never expose their compatriots to fire. Imprisonment of officials at Duisburg led to demonstrations and to malcontents' marching through streets. Thousands participated in the demonstration and sang prohibited patriotic songs. Finally, however, they were scattered by Belgian cavalry and twenty arrests were made.—Reuter.

MR. BONAR LAW UNEASY OVER FRENCH EXCESSES.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The "Sunday Times" Diplomatic correspondent learns that Mr. Bonar Law is most uneasy because of developments of French actions in the past week, which have gone beyond anything proposed or ever hinted at during the conversations at Paris.—Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

INTERVENTION ADVOCATED STRONGLY.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The result of the decision of the Reparations Commission, whereby Germany is call on to pay the 1921 total of six and a half milliards sterling forms the theme of leading articles in the British Press to-day and is regarded as indicating that the obtaining of reparations is not France's chief aim.

The "Daily Chronicle" warns the British Government to abandon the attitude of complaisance and not to permit events in the Ruhr to develop at their own sweet will.

"The Times" says that as the French are executing measures, which the British oppose, without Britain's consent, the time has come to ask France her real aims. The paper says that the systematic preparations for prolonged occupation of the Ruhr is a menace to the peace of Europe, and it considers that Britain should retain as long as possible positions which enable exercise of moderating influence; therefore it would be unwise at present to withdraw troops from Cologne.

The "Manchester Guardian" says Germany cut off from the Ruhr is cut off from the last restraint. France cannot punish her more. Germany for the first time since the armistice is free to control with ruined finances a resentful population. This freedom may take strange and dangerous courses.

The "Sunday Times," in the course of a leading article, urges Britain not to lose the chance of rescuing France and Germany from the impossible position into which they have manoeuvred themselves.

The "Observer" writes that the facts exceed the worst forecast. This journal considers that the position in some ways is analogous to that in 1914, and declares that failing a favourable turn of events, a decisive departure in Britsh policy is required which will involve thorough recasting of the whole of European policy.—Reuter.

FASCIST DEMONSTRATIONS IN BAVARIA.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Berlin.—After prohibiting the Fascist demonstration organised by Hitter, the Bavarian Government has finally allowed them to be held. It is reported from Munich that the meetings last evening were poorly attended. The ceremony of dedicating Fascists' colours will be held in Munich to-day and disturbances are feared. A state of Emergency has been declared at Gera, where a few hundred members of the reactionary roobach brigade, who were partly armed, were arrested on their way to Munich.—Reuter.

DRIFTING TOWARDS WAR

WORLD'S PEACE CONFERENCE NEEDED.

AMERICAN APPEAL TO PRESIDENT HARDING.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Washington.—Mr. Chalmers moved a resolution in the House of Representatives today that the Committee interview President Harding and urge the summoning of a world peace conference in view of the fact that the European nations seemed to be drifting towards war and said that the United States would inevitably be drawn into the threatened conflict.—Reuter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN DEBT.

MR. STANLEY BALDWIN ON POSSIBILITY OF SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, interviewed at Southampton on his arrival from New York, emphasised the great Anglo-American difference as regards debt was that the settlement rested on politicians in America, where the Executive had to force the matter through Congress. He pointed out that the bulk of the American people were agricultural not urban and were ignorant of international trade. Many thought that all Britain had to do was to send over bags of gold. He said it was impossible for him to return to America as he had his own work at Home. Unless an arrangement was reached and ratified by the Congress before the 4th of March, matter would be deferred to the next meeting of the Congress in December. The original terms were impossible because they meant that we should continue to pay approximately six per cent which was an intolerable strain. What America offered a recent Commission represented immense advance in American opinion. Any change from that opinion would not be in our favour, because the debt got on the nerves of the American people. Cancellation was impossible.

Mr. Baldwin refused to speak on the subject of the Budget, beyond saying that its terms would entirely depend upon whether a settlement with America was effected. Reuter.

KEMAL PASHA RETURNS TO ANGORA.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

An Angora message says, that owing to developments at Lausanne, the Council of Commissars has asked Mustapha Kemal Pasha, who is now in Smyrna, to return to Angora as quickly as possible.—Reuter.

MR. RAJAGOPALACHARI SUFFERING FROM FEVER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan 27.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari arrived here today on his way to Bombay to attend the meeting of the Working Committee on the 29th instant but his fever having gone worse he is detained here to-day and expects to reach Bombay on the 30th instant.

A COLOSSAL BLUNDER.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION.

MR. J. DWARKADAS ON SERVICES.

DELHI, Jan. 27.

In supporting Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar's motion for adjournment over the appointment of a Royal Commission on Public Services, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said: "I rise, Sir, further to support the motion for adjournment so ably placed before the House by my hon. friend Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar and I feel bound to say that the splendid advocacy of my hon. friend, the leader of the House has left me absolutely unconvinced as regards the necessity and wisdom of the appointment of this Commission. I do not find fault—no one in this House or outside can find fault—with the splendid advocacy of Hon. Sir Malcolm Hailey. But in this case he had the misfortune of advocating a very very bad cause. What has Sir Malcolm Hailey told us to justify the appointment of this Commission? Sir Malcolm Hailey says the terms are wide and liberal. They may be wide; but there is not the slightest doubt that the terms are vague also; and the existence of this vagueness make us suspect. That is due to the fact that ,a lot of harm may be done to the interests of this country by raising emoluments of the services and a setback may be given to the cause of Indianisation. My hon. friend Col. Gidney suggests, who knows, the Commission may make recommendations which might accelerate the pace of Indianisation. Is it likely, Sir, I ask, that the Commission appointed by a reactionary Government of Great Britain at the present moment could even help the acceleration of the pace of Indianisation? Why, Sir Malcolm Hailey himself said one of the reasons why the Commission is being appointed is that you cannot get recruits in England. You cannot get away from that fact. Sir William Vincent replying on my own resolution here said it was a fact that you cannot get recruits in England to-day. The reasons assigned by Sir Malcolm Hailey are in the first place economic and secondly a doubt exists among the present incumbents as regards their own and their successors' prospects. Col. Gidney says the pace of Indianisation may be accelerated in order to attract recruits for the Indian Medical Service. This very reactionary Government has just given out special terms in the teeth of the opposition of the whole country in answer to the clamour for further advance. This very reactionary Government, through the Secretary of State for India, has given us a despatch which is, although it pretends to have been written after very careful consideration, is hardly worth the paper on which it is written. We are told that we should expect the Commission appointed by this Government is going to accelerate the pace of Indianisation. Sir Malcolm Hailey has given two reasons for not being able to find recruits in England. May I give a more substantial reason, not a reason which is a concoction of my own imagination, to use his words, but a reason given in the letter of Mr. Montagu himself in the London 'Times'. This is the reason he assigns. 'Some of those who lament the difficulties of recruitment most vociferously are apt to forget how the bearings, the altered circumstances of the day have on this question. The commercial enterprises are enlisting more than they ever did before the assistance of University graduates. For those who seek Government employment the opportunities for such an employment have increased at home and the over-riding factor of all this is to be found in the destruction of the generation as the price that was paid for victory in war.'"

Sir Malcolm Hailey interrupting: "And then he proceeds to advocate a Commission."

Mr. Jamnadas, proceeding, said, "that may be. On that we differ from him. This is the last paragraph of his letter that he sent to the London 'Times'. Let us not forget that of all reasons the greatest reason why you cannot get recruits in England to-day is that the flower of your community has yielded to the necessities of war and perished fighting for the country. Of those that are left they have the best prospects in England itself, and no-one while he has prospects at home would even like to go out to a foreign country under the present circumstances. Then, Sir, is it merely the economic reason that prevents the recruits from coming to India to appear as candidates for the Services? There is one more additional reason and that reason is this. After the establishment of the representative institutions in accordance with the Government of India Act however much you may increase the salaries of the Services you never give to a Civil Servant in future that amount of power which he enjoyed in the pre-reform days. Is not that perhaps the reason? Can that reason be remedied by any one? And if it is the intention of the Commission to remedy that reason then, Sir, our protest against the appointment of the Commission is all the more strong than it can ever be. For while we do not in any way run down the services we appreciate and we have never failed to appreciate in this House the services they have rendered in the past and are still rendering. We fail to understand how consistently with our demand for self-government at an early date we can ever again restore power that they used to enjoy in the pre-reform days. In this very House many members, including myself, have reasserted that if the present incumbents of the Civil Services have any grievances with regard to the lack of social amenities or have economic grievances reasonable among them will be handled sympathetically and generously, if I may say so, by the members of the legislature. What other grievances can there be? Sir, the cause of Indianisation can never prosper at the hands of a Commission appointed by a reactionary Government. So far as the grievances of the services are concerned, they can never be remedied except by the members of the very legislature, who are prepared to go into the legitimate grievances of the services and remedy them. So far as their political power is concerned, it is beyond any one, even the Royal Commission, to remedy it; so far as the recruitment of Englishmen is concerned you have solid reason given by the late Secretary of State himself that it is difficult to find recruits in England now that the war has taken away so many; and of others that are left many are attracted to the service in England and others to commercial enterprises. What then, Sir, I may rightly ask, is this Commission going to do? What is the use of appointing this Commission in the teeth of the opposition of the whole country? Is it not because the forces of reactionaryism have been triumphing ever since the resignation of Mr. Montagu? You have a demand made by the whole country represented to the Government through its legislature for a further advance. That demand is treated as dirt and summarily dismissed, another blow thrown at the country in the appointment of those thirty men to the Indian Medical Service on special terms and now here is the third. I ask if the Home Government is helping those that have stood by the constitution at the most critical moment to carry out their duties in the face of strong opposition that prevails in the country. I submit, Sir, as one who has always spoken plainly in this House and as one who has always stood for the maintenance of the British connection at any cost, I feel that it is acts like these that render our task most difficult. It is colossal blunders, political blunders, of this character resulting from ignorance of men who sit six thousand miles away that will make the position of constitutionalists difficult. Sir, I support this motion."

NO MORE A PRANCING PRO-CONSUL.

SIR HARCOURT ON HIS CONSTITUTIONALISM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 27.

Speaking at the Trades Association annual dinner on Friday, H. E. Sir Harcourt Butler, said he was no longer that creature of ill-fame, formerly thought of as an autocratic rule Sir Harcourt Butler said "I am now the constituional head of a constitutional Government, whose power for good Government is in direct relation to the support it can look for from public opinion. With the co-operation of the members of the Council already elected and of the Ministers who, I am conscious ought to have been appointed, I hope that Government may be able to do something substantial for the good of the province and the people but I have to be more discreet than when I was a gay, light-hearted and prancing pro-consul. Nothing has given me greater pleasure than to see that this Association is heartily in sympathy with the aspirations of the people of the province and that it desires to cast aside any sympathy or aloofness of the past and take full share in the responsibilities of the public life.

You will not expect me to say anything presently regarding the seperation of Burma from India but I can assure you that our relations with the Government of India, financially and otherwise are receiving my attention. Having had great experiences of the work of the Improvement Trust I am convinced, it has come to stay as a necessity of the modern life and modern concern more or less unknown to the previous generations for public health. I have seen maps showing close connection between over crowding and disease. Operations of the Trust are necessarily unpopular for no one likes to be improved, least of all to be "improved out of existence" but the interest of the individual must however be subordinate to the interests of the community as a whole. I have found elsewhere that the most effective means of disposing of sussipions and distruct are publicity and local investigation. We cannot expect agreement in all matters but half opposition to unpopular but beneficient movements disappear when the people are convinced of the honest reasons supported by solid argument about what is being done."

SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari writes in the last number of "Young India":—

Nothing can more successfully keep us engaged in talk and discussion and away from us, as the idea of a special session of the Congress now. Apart from the essential meaningnessess of suggesting a special merely for revising a decision of the majority when no grounds are alleged by way of new circumstances a Congres Session means several months absorption in mere reception arrangements so far as the province where the session is to be held is concerned, and in election arrangements in other provinces. As things are progressing we have hereafter to provide also time and machinery for settling election disputes. If a special session is to meet in the middle of, 1923 we have to set apart all the time from now in order to have a gathering, whose decision again will be open to all the assaults which are directed now against the Gaya proceedings. If the suggestion is that there would be a mere formality to register the previous decisions of leaders in conference, nothing can be a more mistakened estimate of popular spirit or of the feeling in regard to the issues involved. Any attempt of the sort I fear will only lead to a bitter assertion of popular rights, or to the breakdown of popular support to the Congress. If the special Session is to be a real session and to command moral authority to revise the proceedings of the December Congress, the mere financial expense of it would be not less than eight lakhs to the delegates and others interested. I hope that so far at any rate as those who accept the Gaya decision are concerned, they have begun work, and go on with it and do not allow themselves to be diverted by the idea of a special Session of the Congress.

PEEL DESPATCH.

FURTHER PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 25.

Commenting on Viscount Peel's despatch the "Madras Mail" says, nobody not even the most extreme extremists can have expected that the Secretary of State would reply to the resolution of the Assembly with another Reform Act. Yet he does not close the door on the grant of further constitutional advances before 1929. Viscount Peel is never more right than when he charges the Indian politicians with failure to educate the electorate.

The "Daily Edpress" says, the unqualified rejection by Viscount Peel of the recommendation for revision and re-examination of the constitution is bound to intensify the discontent among those that have co-operated loyally with Government to work the reforms.

The "Justice" says, universal disappointment will be felt over the despatch in that it so utterly fails to take note of the wishes of an assembly which has never been anything other than preeminently reasonable and just in its demands."

BEHAR PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Jan. 27.

Commenting on Lord Peel's despatch the "Searchlight" says:—It is welcome as it may awaken some among our countrymen to the fact that no nation has won freedom because of mere resolutions unless they have sanctions to enforce the demands contained in them.

The "Express" says:—We should form ourselves into a solid phalanx to work. If Lord Peel's despatch makes this fact clear to those of our countrymen who pin their faith in Non-Cooperation then we have indeed reason to be grateful to the Secretary of State.

'DAILY NEWS' ON PEEL'S DESPATCH.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The "Daily News" complains of what t terms Lord Peel's 'non-possumus' attitude and points out that a great deal has happened since the passage of the Act in 1919. While there is much that is foolish and mischievous in the Nationalist agitation, good sense of the whole has prevailed and its prevalence deserves reward. The paper considers that the new institutions must have a fair trial, but it is wrong to dogmatise beforehand regarding the length of trial necessary to the judgment of what changes are desirable.—Reuter.

"KING'S MEDAL" SHOOTING COMPETITION.

TO BE REVIVED IN NEW FORM.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

At the annual meeting of the Army Rifle Association, the Chairman stated that the competition for the King's Medal for the best shot in the army at home and overseas would be revived in 1923. A meeting of a different form had been designed to overcome the difficulties that were formerly encountered in awarding the medal owing to the varying shooting conditions in different parts of the Empire. In future there would be six medals, one each for Britain, India, Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. Earl Haig is responsible for the revival of the competition. Competitions will be decided in each of the six countries mentioned above.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

EMPIRE PRODUCERS' DEMAND.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The British Empire Producers' Organisation has addressed a letter to the President of the Board of Trade requesting him to receive a deputation early in February next and asking for definite assurance that preference will be given, in all contracts of public bodies to firms employing British Empire labour and using British Empire materials. The letter urges the Imperial Government to set an example to other Governments and Municipal and public bodies in the Empire by establishing definite Imperial preference in calling for tenders. It suggests that the Empire tenderer using the Empire-produced material to the extent of at least 75 per cent of the total material used and employing only British Empire labour should rank, for the purposes of acceptance of tender, below any foreign tenderer or as one as fully complying with these conditions unless the foreign competitor quoted a price at least 15 per cent below that of the British tenderer.

IMPERIAL WIRELESS CHAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The Association of British Chambers Commerce has passed a resolution urging upon the Government the importance of taking measures without delay to expedite the construction of Imperial wireless chain in cooperation with the Governments of the Overseas Dominions; and requesting the Executive of the Association to send a deputation to the Postmaster General and Secretary of State for Colonies.—Reuter.

INDISCRIMINATE RETRENCHMENT IN G. I. P. RY.

A G. I. P. staff mass meeting was held on Saturday evening at Parel. The President, Raisaheb Chandrikaprasad, resolved to request the Agent to stop indiscriminate retrenchment and appoint a committee of equal number of officers and the staff.

OUTLWARY IN KATHIAWAR

VILLAGES TO BE PREPARED FOR DEFENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 27.

Outlawry in the villages of Kathiawar continues. Recently two villages of Limbdi State were looted and loot worth about Rs. 7,000 was carried away. Thereupon the State has now issued a proclamation in which the village officers are called upon to remain vigilant with their weapons day and night and the village people are called upon to give one able bodied man per family to assist the village officers with their weapons. All of them are to stay during the day as far as possible and sleep during the whole night in a central place in a state of preparedness for defence against any attack of the outlaws. When the outlaws appear a drum is to be beaten at which all men in the village must assemble and try to repel the outlaws. Meanwhile help should be sought from the nearest police station which should accord it instantaneously. Those officers and men who will conduct themstelves with bravery on such occasions will be duly rewarded and those who will conduct themselves shamefully will be duly punished after proper enquiry.

AFGHAN NEWS.

AMIR VISITS KABUL IN COG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Jan. 27.

The visit of the Afghan Court to Jalalabad has afforded the people of Eastern Afganistan an opportunity of seeing their ruler for the first time. Some merchants and motor car and tonga drivers from Peshawar are also visiting Jelalabad frequently.

A considerable interest has therefore aroused in the doings of the Court and the personality of H. M. the Amir. The people are much impressed by his industry, simplicity in dress and geniality of behaviour and by the close attention which he is devoting to the eradication of corruption in the public services. Both the Afghan newspapers and the bazaar gossip are interested in stories of a surprise visit which His Majesty paid to Kabul shortly after he had first come to Jalalabad. Apparently with the object of finding out how things were going in his absence, the Amir disguised himself as an ordinary traveller and proceeded to his capital in a hired tonga. The common report is that the tonga driver ignorant of the identity of his fare wanted to get him down at the city gate and that an altercation ensued before he could be induced to drive to the Governor's house. After seeing all he wanted in disguise His Majesty declared himself and having attended to various affairs of the State with the Governor returned to Lachman.

His Excellency the Italian Minister at Kabul has come down to India on a private visit.

BORDER CONDITIONS.

Conditions along the border of the frontier province are very quiet. The Derajat has been free from raids by the Wazirs and the Mahsuds since the latter have been occupied in trying to save themselves and their property from air raids.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 27.

At the Legislative Council on Monday the Hon'ble Mr. A. P. Patro, Education Minister will move that the bill to provide for reorganisation of the Madras University be taken into consideration and if the motion is carried and the Bill considered he will move that it be passed into law. The non-official members have given notice on 266 amendments to the Bill.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION & MADRASIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir.—With reference to the scheme the Bombay Municipality has on hand for the introduction of compulsory primary education in the "F" and "G" wards, I am interested to know what will be the position of the large number of Madrasi parents and children in this area under the scheme. I believe that the members of the Municipal Corporation are aware of the fact that there is a strong Madrasi element in these two wards. Is it the intention of the Municipality to exclude Madrasis and other communities placed from the operation of the scheme or is it proposed to start immediately Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam schools as it is impossible to instruct Madrasi children in Gujarathi, Marathi, Urdu or any other Northern India languages. This is an important matter which should receive the serious attention of the municipality.

I wrote some days back to the Corporation through its president on this matter and I also sent copies of my letter to one or two members. But I find that no notice has been taken by anybody. A friend tells me that this is the usual practice and it is only on very rare occasions that letters from members of the public are taken notice of. It is quite probable my letter is being passed on from one committee to another. It may either perish in transit or ultimately reach the corporation after some months. In either case, I think it is better to draw the municipality's attention before it is too late.—Yours, etc.

V. MADHAVAN NAIR.

Madrasi Co-operative Hostel Society, Ltd.,
Dadar, Jan. 27.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

CALCUTTA Jan. 26.

Central Province 26th January. Prospects of linseed wheat and gram are good to excellent.

SOUTH-WEST IRELAND.

ISOLATION FROM DUBLIN.

ALARMING STOPPAGE OF COMMUNICATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Practically the whole of South-West Ireland has been telegraphically cut on from Dublin. The affected area is served by railway which has recently suffered intensely at the hands of the irregulars, consequently, those parts are now inaccessible by rail. The cutting of telegraph wires has increased the alarm. The Civic Guard Barracks at Dundrum was destroyed by fire this morning.—Reuter.

EXECUTIONS IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

London.—Three men have been executed at Birr, Ireland, for being in possession of arms, entering houses and stealing.—Reuter.

DEVELOPMENT IN WEATHER FORE-CASTING.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 27.

An interseting development in weather forecasting is announced by the Air Ministry in the following statement:—"The advances which have been made in forecasting have now made it possible to differentiate between the anticipated weather of London and the weather of south-eastern countries and coasts and as the majority of the people of London are interested in the weather of London itself, it has been decided to issue separate forecasts for Greater London area roughly defined by a circle of ten miles radius from Charng Cross. These predictions will be prepared fresh thrice daily from the laboratory."—B.O.W.

DR. SUN YAT SEN AND COMMUNISM.

TALK WITH SOVIET ENVOY.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Shanghai.—Dr. Sun Yat Sen and the Soviet Envoy Joffe have issued a statement declaring that as a result of cordial conversation both are agreed that it is impossible to introduce Communism into China at present. M. Joffe declared that the Soviet Government is ready to negotiate with China on the basis of Russia's renunciation of Czaris. treaties exactions. He disclaimed any intention to pursue Imperialist and secessionist policy in outer Mongolia. Dr. Sun Yat Sen agreed that evacuation of Russian troops from Mongolia was at present impossible as the Peking Government was unable to prevent recrudescence of hostilities by Whites. M. Joffe has left for Japan and Dr. Sun Yat Sen has postponed his departure to Canton owing to the receipt of a report that Wei Peng Ping, Commander-in-Chief of Cantonese constitutional troops had been assassinated at Canton by the Commander of Kwangsi troops allied to some Constitutionnlists. It is believed the assanisatnion arose out of a quarrel regarding the distribution of spoils captured at Canton.—Reuter.

RETURN OF MR. BALDWIN.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin has arrived from New York.—Reuter.

NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER.

MR. DALAL APPOINTED.

DELHI, Jan. 26.

A communique says:—"It is notified for general information that the Governor General in Council with the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has appointed Mr. D. M. Dalal C. I. E. a Member of the Council of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be High Commissioner for India in the United Knigdom with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his office in London. In the meantime Mr. J. W. Bhore C. B. E., I. C. S., is to continue to act as High Commissioner."—A. P.

BEHAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

PATNA, Jan. 27.

The Behar Provincial Congress Committee adopted a resolution that the All-India Congress Committee should take steps to bring about a settlement between the two parties to conduce to an united action.

A resolution to picket cloth shops was lost although a resolution to hawk khadi was adopted.—A. P.

INTERVIEW WITH MAHATMA

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 26.

Mrs. Gandhi has been granted permission to see Mr. Gandhi in jail and has left Ahmedabad for Poona.

The Khaddar department of th Gujarat Provincial Congress committee has organised an elaborate scheme for production and sale of "khadi" throughout Gujarat. It is producing various kinds of khaddar and engaging commissioned agents for hawking it in the streets of towns and villages. During the last two months its sale of khadar has increased from about Rs 10 to 75 thousands.—A P.

UNITED NON-OFFICIAL FRONT.

COMMISSION FORCED ON GOVERNMENT.

MR. SESHAGIRI IYER'S THREAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 27.

The non-official members of the Legislative Assembly for once did their duty by the country splendidly well. The leaders of both the Democratic and National parties deserve to be congratulated on having presented a united front and hence successfully carrying the motion for adjournment over the appointment of the Royal Commission. This is the first time in the history of the new constitution that there was complete unanimity among all sections of the non-official House. This is also the first time in its history that a motion for adjournment was carried, involving a virtual vote of censure on Government. The Government in this case is not the Government of India but His Majesty's Government to whose leading strings she "the subordinate branch" must necessarily submit. Grave doubts were expressed earlier in the day as to whether the National Party would join wholeheartedly in the opposition to the Royal Commission. Not only did Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas speak well but were also able to influence their friends of the wavering section to join them in the crusade against Viscount Peel. The response was sufficient and moreover Sir Montagu Webb of Karachi and Mr. Spence of Bombay representing the European non-official section made weighty pronouncements opposing the Royal Commission. But for the business-like speeches of both these Europeans the Bihar block, notorious for its alliance with the Government, would have shouted with the "noes".

SIGNIFICANCE OF NON-OFFICIAL VICTORY.

The significance of the appointment and the non-official victory against it cannot be underrated. It shows beyond all shadow of doubt that in the matter of the appointment of the Royal Commission as in so many other ways, the conservative Government in England is trying to force its will upon the Government of India and the Indian legislators and people. This attempt the Indian Legislators have decided to check and when the demand for a grant comes to be voted upon it would be the proper time for them to exercise their undoubted legitimate rights. For the present they have expressed in very unequivocal terms against the appointment of the Commission as extremely ill-advised, highly inopportune and inherently illegal. Mr. Seshagiri Iyer even went to the length of explaining what would be the extent of co-operation which the Commission could except in the course of its enquiry. He said:" If in spite of the protests of the Legislature and the country, the Royal Commission is brought into this country, the whole enquiry will be one-sided as we the representatives of the people and the public bodies in India would not cooperate with the work of the Commission." Dr. Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari did not evidently like this threat and he hoped that His Majesty's Government would not bring about such a state of things in this country as to necessitate non-cooperation in the ranks of the co-operators with the Commission However, the commission is coming and whether the Government of India approves of it or not, will tour round the country, holding enquiry.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WHITEHALL AND SIMLA.

The fact that the Government of India had disagreed with Viscount Peel in this matter was forcibly brought before the Council of State yesterday by the Rt. Hon. Sastri and was reaffirmed by Dr. Gour to-day in the Legislative Assembly. Sir Malcolm Hailey who replied on both the occasions did not deny the charge. Indeed his plaintive observation that the secrets of the Government of India must not be revealed only went to confirm the natural and the just suspicion created in regard to this matter. It is now made abundantly clear that the Commission is being thrust upon the impotent Government of India, as much as upon the helpless millions of its people. The question of the cost of the Commission was cleverly left untouched by the Home Member but it can be taken for granted that the tax-payers in India will have to contribute heavily towards the expenses of this Commission only in the end to have to pay more towards the European members of the service. The Hon. Mr. Innes tried his best to avert a catastrophic vote on the Commission but the non-officials successfully moved for closure and the motion for adjournment was carried, Government not even daring to claim division.

FRAUDSON BENARES MUNICIPALITY

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 27.

District Judge of Benares has recently delivered a judgment in an important civil suit in which the Municipal Board of Benares sued heirs of Babu J. C Banerji, formerly Head Accountant of the board and Rai Bahadur A. C. Mukerji, Executive Officer of the Board for recovery of large sums of money alleged to be embezzled by the late Accountant. These sums were remittances by C. and R. Railway on account of visitors tax collected by them from passengers. District Judge found that the complicity of the late Accountant in frauds was self evident. As regards the executive officer Judge remarked he could hardly deny that the officer grossly neglected his duty and Judge was led to an irresistible conclusion that frauds were perpetrated as a result of conspiracy between Mukherji and Banerji. The Judge held Municipal Board were entitled to recover from all the defendants Rs. 65,000 with costs.—A. P.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 27.

S S Oruro, Vidler, Busreh.
S S Vasna, Hitchings, Busreh.
S S Teseo, Perasso, Barry.

S S Oruro:—The D M Khandwani's steamer Oruro, 1248 tons Captain C Valder, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Teseo:—The steamer Teseo, 2,935 tons, Captain E A Perasso, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Barry, with a cargo of coal.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vasna, 2,043 tons, Captain A F W Hitchings, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 26.

S S City of Westminister, Rule, Calcutta.
S S Bengal Maru, Takechi, Kobe.
S S Antor, Jones, Hull.
S S British Sailor, Bowie, Mahomerah.

S S City of Westminister:—The City Line steamer City of Westminister, 3,771 tons, Captain J Rule, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Bengal Maru:—The N Y K steamer Bengal Maru, 3,231 tons, Captain T Takechi, sailed yesterday from harbour for Kobe, with general cargo

S S Antor:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Antor, Captain R Jones, sailed yesterday from harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

S S British Sailor:—The S W Company's steamer British Sailor, 3444 tons, Captain R Bowie, sailed yesterday from harbour for Mahomerah with a general cargo.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.

Steamer Vasna for Busreh, etc.
Steamer Algie for New York.
Steamer Kilindini for Alleppy.
Steamer Gamaria for Antwerp.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Khyber due about 2nd February P & O Co.
Narkunda due about 9th Feb., P & O Co.
Caledonia due about 16th Feb., P & O Co.
Devanha due about 23rd Feb., P & O Co.
China due about 2nd March , P & O Co.
Moldevia due about 9th March P and O. Co.

FROM LONDON.

Masula about 28th January Agent B I.
Pruth due about 28th January Agent B I S N Co.
Domala (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Elysia due about 2nd February Agent Graham Co.
Melford Hall due about 2nd February Agent K N Co.
Clan Maldoch due about 5th February, Agent J F Co.
Vindelia (not fixed) Agent Graham Co.
City of Karachi due about 18th February, Agent K N Co.
Circassia (not fixed), Agent Graham Co.
Clan Ogelvy due about 18th February Agent, F J Co.
1 City of Yokohama (not fixed) Agent K. N Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tugela due about 8th February, Agent Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

City of Florence (not fixed) Agent J F Co.,
Aristo (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
2 Crossby Hall (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
2 Othello (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG, ETC.

Trelevan (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
3 Wildenfels due about 7th February Agent Graham Co.

FROM ROTERDAM.

Ridderkerk due about 10th February, Agent D Sassoon Co.
Kondekirk due about 3rd March, Agent D Sassoon Co.
4 Streefkerk (not fixed) Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Sirena due about 26th Jan., Agent L T Co.
5 Pilsna due about 20th February Agent L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Benares due about 12th February Agent Graham Co.
Eastern Knight (not fixed) Agent Volkert Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Saigon Maru due about 30th January, Agent O S K.
Luzon Maru due about 3rd Feb., Agent O S K.
Celebes Maru due about 12th February.
6 Tamba Maru due about 13th February Agent N Y K.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 9th February, Agent P and O Co.
Macedonia due about 23rd February, Agent P and O Co.
Nagpore due about 3rd Feb., Agent P & O Co.
7 Banca due about 24th March Agent P and O Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

8 Janu due about 30th January Agent M M Co.

FROM DURBAN, ETC.,

Korea due about 11th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Taroba due about 25th February Agent B I S n Co.
9 Clan Ranald (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 27.

S S Mulwa for London—212 cwt kismish M Jafferbhoy; 19? cwt casein Sour Coutts & Co; 32 bales cty cowhides P E Boyce; 22 cwt fish maws C Nathoo; 75 cwt myrabollams H A Jarewalla; 35 cwt corriander seed H A Jarewalla; 12 cwt cummin seed H A Jarewalla; 24 bales cowhides L Tharia.

S S Missilia for Liverpool—504 cwt myrabollams Kalyandas Bros; 300 bales ind cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Missilia for Marseilles—110 bales ind cotton raw K Visram; 1000 cwt gingelly seed Volkart Bros; 2000 cwt groundnuts Volkart Bros; 2000 cwt linseed Volka. Bros; 140 bales ind cotton raw B Meyer; 17 casks dried beef castings C Buhrer.

S S Massilia for Glasgow—10100 cwt cotton seed Volkart Bros.

S S Massilia for New York—121 cwt gum E Veerji.

S S Trafford Hall for Liverpool—73 bales african cotton T M Kaisha; 100 bales cty cotton waste K Visram; 809 cwt kandicake ghani Birla Bros; 1121 cwt linseed oil cake Birla Bros; 900 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal.

S S Trafford Hall for Marseilles—110 bales cty cottonfly K Visram.

S S City of Rangoon for Antwerp—224 bales ind cotton raw Ralli Bros.
3300 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros.

S S Warfield for Antwerp—7 cwt gum arabic E Veerji; 12 bales ind cotton raw Ralli Bros; 679 bales ind cotton raw E Spinner.

S S Warfield for Hamburg—300 bales clean cotton fly H E Bode; 110 bales ind cotton raw G K Kaisha; 98 cwt gum arabic P Kooverji.

S S Warfield for Ghent—110 bales ind cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Greigrant for Antwerp—110 bales clean cottonfly Birla Bros.

S S Greigrant for Marseilles—2000 cwt S S Greigrant for Manchester—30000 cwt ind cotton seed Ralli Bros.

S S Bramfels for Antwerp—220 bales ind cotton raw K M Nathoo.

S S Bramfels for Aberdeen—2000 cwt cotton seed Strauss & Co; 4000 cwt groundnuts Strauss & Co.

S S Algie for New York—9 bales woolen carpets Cox's Shipping: 4000 cwt castorseed Louis Dreyfus.

S S Algie from Philadephia—179 bales wool for carpets Cox's Shipping.

S S Hungaria for Trieste—945 bales ind cotton raw Volkart Bros; 280 bales ind cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Hungaria for Venice—320 bales ind cotton raw Volkart Bros; 112 bales ind cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Favignana for Genoa—3000 cwt linseed bold Strauss & Co; 300 bales ind cotton raw Nensey.

S S Favignana for Naples—200 bales ind cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Quloa for Kobe—300 bales ind cotton raw H Surajmal; 1500 bales ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha; 350 bales ind cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Quloa for Yokkaichi—500 bales ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha.

S S Quloa for Yokohama—500 bales ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha.

S S Maroran Maru for Kobe—1500 bales ind cotton raw T M Kaisha; 300 bales ind cotton raw G K Kaisha.

S S Maroran Maru for Yokkaichi—500 bales ind cotton raw T M Kaisha; 800 bales ind cotton raw G K Kaisha.

S S Maroran Maru for Osaka—400 bales ind cotton raw T M Kaisha.

S S Maroran Maru for Shanghai—500 bales ind cotton raw T M Kaisha.

S S Andes Maru for Moji—1000 bales ind cotton raw T M Kaisha.

S S Andes Maru for Kobe—1500 bales ind cotton raw T M Kaisha; 40 bales ind cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Andes Maru for Nagasaki—600 bales ind cotton raw T M Kaisha.

S S Jeypore for Shanghai—3000 bales in cotton raw T M Kaisha.

S S Jeypore for Kobe—700 bales ind cotton raw G K Kaisha.

S S Jeypore for Yokkaichi—500 bales ind cotton raw G K Kaisha.

S S Bengal Maru for Hongkong—90 cwt sharkfins H B Ramji.

IMPORTS.

S S Suverie from New York, Agents W & A Graham—49 cases antiphologistine; 145 cases listerine; 62 cases vaseline; 81 cases candy; 26 cases manola; 57 cases toilet soap; 19 cases dental powder; 35 cases playing cards; 26 cases medicines; 25 cases malted milk; 325 cases evap milk; 15 cases fancy soap; 13 cases toys; 30 cases cigarettes; 77 cases printing paper; 160 cases broo paper; 20 kegs preservatives; 20 bales printing ink; 2860 cases hurricane lanterns; 53 bales aniline dyes; 100 drums aniline dyes; 410 drums lubg oil; 664 bales drums lubg oil; 200 kegs lubg grease; 200 cases lubg grease; 269 bales cotton.

S S Barala from Bushire, Agents B I S N Co, from Koweit—248 bundles specie;

From Busrah—1031 baskets wet dates; 305 bags wet dates; 55 bundles wet dates; 98 baskets h dates; 25 bags dry dates, 210 bags dates; 87 bags almonds; 170 bags gall; 54 bags gum; 191 bags a kernals; 55 bags raisins; 140 bags pestas; 37 bags tigs; 39 bundles carpets; 46 bundles skin; 318 bundles fish; 171 jottas rose buds.

From Muscat—65 crates pomogranates; 1680 bags dry dates; 260 boxes wet dates;

From Bahrein—15 cases shall; 12 bundles sharkfins; 16 bundles wool.

From Karachi—3196 bales cottons; 7128 bags white jawas sugar; 200 bags potato; 51 bags fresh fruits; 43 bags g dhall.

CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1923.)

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No 52

FOR JUDGMENT.

72-22-1007-20—Thakoredas and D, Husseinally Cassum Mahomed Mitha and others v Dinbai widow, Shamrao M and H.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

5241-22—Amarchand and M, Mohanlal Manordas v Khimji Lalji, Purnanand Ol and J.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

4594-12—Merwanji K and Co., Ratton Chhattoo v Bai Haijatboo widow.

SHORT CAUSES.

4964-22—Little and Co, Shaw Wallace and Co, v Hansraj Purshotam, Merwanji K and Co.

4304-22—Little and Co, Shaw Wallace and Co v Damoder Devidas, N C Dalal and Co.

4039-22—Raghvaya N and Co, Bhootaji Bhoormal v Krishnaji Hukumchand and another, Payne and Co., Mulji Th. and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

5471-22—Mantri and Co, Bai Jimabai v Madhavji Dharamsi and anr, Mehta L and Co, N C Dalal and Co.

5487-22—Malvi M R and Co, Abdul Rehman Moledina v Karmally Daya and ors

5494-22—Shamrao M and H, Shivnandan Pokarlal v Bai Anusaya widow, Chitnis K and M.

5542-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Rehmabai widow v Dr Mahomed Ysuf, Smetham B and L.

5584-22—Merwanji K and Co, Pirojsha Hormusji Wadia v Haji Usman Haji Hussein and ors, Vachha and Co.

2717-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jethabhoy Nursey and ors v Thakarsidas Shivsamal, N C Dalal and Co.

2719-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jethabhoy Nursey and ors v Thakarsidas Shivsamal, N C Dalal and Co.

2718-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jethabhoy Nursey and ors v Thakarsidas Shivsamal, N C Dalal and Co.

2749-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jethabhai Nursey and ors v Narandas v Dossa, Craigie B and C.

2750-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jethabhai Nursey and ors v Amulakchand Mewaram, Malvi M R and Co.

2868-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jethabhoy Nursey and ors v Premsukdas Murlidhar, Thakoredas and D.

4528-22—Payne and Co, E G Husein and Co v Khalifa Rahimtulla Gulamahomed and ors, Mirza and M.

3214-22—Matubhai J and M, Esmail Velsey Patel v Bhatji Udhavji and ors, Manchershaw and N.

4092-22—Merwanji K and Co, Devidas Madhowji and ors v Vaidya Shantilal Gulabrai, Purshotamrai and Co.

4788-22—Shamrao M and H, Chhiba Kurson Patel v Dinbai Jalejar Ghista.

4385-22—Kharas and Co, Kaikhasroo Hormusji Baam and anr v Bai Pirojbai widow and anr.

4097-22—Thakoredas and D, Narandas Amba ram v Madhowji Tricumji, Dharamsi

4362-22—Mirza and M. Nurrudin Shaikh Adam and Co v Rudolph Random, Kharas and Co.

1985-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Sunkar Kokam, Tyabji D and Co

1986-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Muka Vastya, Tyabji D and Co.

1987-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Sunwar Kupji, Tyabji D and Co.

1988-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Doming Gasper, Tyabji D and Co.

1989-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Timbul Bendia, Tyabji D and Co.

1990-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Bai Baijibai, Tyabji D and Co.

1991-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Bastao Babul, Tyabji D and Co.

1992-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Barakia Loslia Patel, Tyabji D and Co.

1993-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Gulamali Mahomedalli and anr.

3690-22—Pathare and Co, Narayan Sakharam Pendhari v Hirji Mulji and anr, Mulla and M.

3991-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Malang bin Chaban, Tyabji D and Co.

3992-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Pascol Singhya, Tyabji D and Co.

3993-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v B L Thosar, Chubb and Co.

4406-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Niamat Haji Tar Mahomed, Tyabji D and Co.

4621-22—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Purshotamdas Mangaldas Nathubhai and ors v Multanchand Laxminarayan.

5218-22—Payne and Co, Dosabhai Merwanji Engineer v Pirojbai Mothabhai Sukhadwalla.

5299-22—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Shantabai v Bai Rangoobai widow and anr.

5678-22—Mehta L and Co, Sadanand Jagannath Maladker and ors v P Y Pinge and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

4245-22—Payne and Co., Tyabbhai Essabhai Thanawalla v Yarmahomed Ahmad Khan, Dharamsey D and Co.

4955-22—Craigie B and Co, Dosabhai Cowasji Patel and others v Nusserwanji P Engineer, Edgelow G W and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

997-20—Daphtary F and D, Messrs. Ganeshlal Sobhagmal v Abraham E J Abraham and another.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

489-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Nazar Abdulla Dharamsey v Yusuf Gulamhussein Allana and others, Payne and Co.

TO RECORD FINDINGS.

Ap 87-22-1280-19—Daphtary F and D, Messrs V B Kusumgar and Co v The Bombay Sizing Stores Supplying Co., Merwanji K and Co.

REFERENCE.

L A Reference—19-22, J C G Bowen.—In Re Government v Bai Hirabai, Craigie B and C.

1493-18—Matubhai J and M, Abdul Haziz Haji Tyab v Suzooki and Co, Madhowji and Co.

1219-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Jetha Deoji and anr v Samalbhai Nathubhai and ors, Purnanand Cl. and J.

1942-20—Dharamsi D and Co, Gopalji Shamji v Goswami Shrikrishnavati Vakoji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co., Matubhai J M and Co.

526-22—Little and Co, Merwanji Sheriarji Kheshwalla v Wadilal Mangaldas and Co, Mehta L and Co.

814-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Chhabildas Nathubhai v Madhavdas Lalchand, Mulji and Th.

5343-21—N C Dalal and Co, Goculdas Ramdas v Narandas Amerchand and ors, Khambatta and Co, Thakoredas and Co.

3219-22—Mantri and Co, Ismail Ramji and Co, Meherally Laduck Nathoo, Khandwalla and Co.

3196-22—Jehangir M and S Motilal Fulchand Jamsetji Noroji Gamdia Mulla and M.

SHORT CAUSE.

3184-21—Mulla and M Lalchand Damodhar H J Narsinghlal Ghanshyamdas and Co Madhowji and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2412-21—Thakoredas and Co Madangopal Kissonlal Bansilal Bhikhraj Bhalshanker K and G, Jamsetji E and D, Unwalla P and P.

1108-21—Shroff and V, Pirojsha Merwanji Chickgar v Bryce and Co, Unwalla P and P.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUE.

4218-21—Soonderdas and Co Jodhaji Mohsinghji The Liverpool London and Globe Insurance Co Ltd and another Bhaishanker K and G.

LONG CAUSES.

4311-22—Crawford B and Co, Frederick Henry Andrew and another v Gilman and Co, Payne and Co.

496-18—Unwalla P and P, Akberally Jiwanji Master and another v Kulsumbai, widow and others, Little and Co., Amin and D.

3176-22—Payne and Co, The Indian Construction Ltd (In Vol Liquidation) v Khan Bahadur Mahomedally Abdul Kadar, Wadia G and Co.

3821-22—Kanga and S, Motilal Dayaram v Yeshwant Ganashaw Nadkarni, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4312-22—Patell and E, Jehangir Rustomji Patell v Ardeshir Sherlar Irani, Shah and Ch.

4329-22—Parelkar M and B, David A M Meer and Co v J K Hakim, G B Pandya.

4330-22—Parelkar M and B, David A M Meer and Co v A K Hakim, G B Pandia.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1126-21—Mulla and M, Kamat and Co, v Shivramdas Ramniranjandas, Malvi M R and Co.

2812-19—N C Dalal and Co, Vadilal Purshotam v Chandulal Manilal, Ferreira and V.

1709-21—Amarchand and M. R K Motishaw and Co v Moongalal Bankeylal and Co, Motichand and D.

1963-21—Motichand and D, Amratlal Narotamdas v Tricumdas Mothuradas, Soonderdas and Co.

201-20—Soonderdas and Co, Jiwandas Becherdas v Adam Haji Mahomed.

710-20—Malvi M R and Co, Hajarilal Sultansing v Ganpatrai Kedarnath, Shroff and V.

3279-19—Daphtary F and D, Khursedji Dadabhai Khansaheb and Co v Fakiali Valad Faki Ismail, Captain and V.

1835-21—Motichand and D, Jugjiwandas Anandverji Valji and ors v Jayshanker Jugeshwar and ors v Ardeshir H D and Co, Chitnis K and M.

392-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mahomed Jamal Fakir Mahomed and ors v Rehmatbai widow and ors, Unwalla P and P.

86-17—Payne and Co, Mahomedally Jusub Ibrahim and anr v Nawal Behram Jinji-ud-Dawlat Bahadur, Pandia and Co.

3775-22—Jamsedji R and D, Prakashchand Motilal v Raoji Motichand and another, Amin and D, Jamsedji R and D.

1798-18—Captain and V, Jadaoji Deokaran v Harjiwan Dayabhai and others, Kanga and S, Motichand and D.

1647-21—Madhowji and Co, Mirzamal Pakermal v Ramsarup Dewakaram, Khandwalla and Co.

173-21—Amarchand and M, Minocher K Kanttilal and Co v Gustadji Shapurji Mulla and M.

179-21—Hiralal Th and Co., Nadershah Sheriarji Rabadi v Shirinbai Bapuji Musa, Mulla and M.

195-21—Shums A Tyabji, Mrs. Dhakubai Patwardhan, v Damoder Savlaram Yandi Hiralal Th and Co.

197-21—Motichand and D, Hansraj Karsondas, v Ranchhoddas Harjiwandas, Dikshit M and Co.

213-21—N C Dalal and Co, Goculdas Damodardas v C M Brothers and Co., Purnanand Cl and J.

215-21—S A Tyabji, Bai Asiatbai v Haji Mahomed Haji Ebrahim, Captain and V.

S C Ct-17/308-21—The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ltd, Kapurchand Ramchand v Tyabji D and Co.

S C Ct-305/3539-21—Ardeshir H D and Co., Mathuradas Vishram and another v Morarji Govindji, Mulla and M.

S C Ct-343/3957-21—Surveyor and Co, L F

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

3785-22—Mantri and Co, Sale Mahomed Hassam v Karmali Kassam and ors, Mulji Th and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

2992-22—N C Dalal and Co, Lakhmidas Tribhuwandas v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

ADJOURNED SUMMONS.

5356-22—Mehta L and Co, Bhurabhai Jailram Mistry v Vithaldas Pranjiwandas, Malvi M R and Co.

5499-22—Payne and Co., Saley Mahomed Haji Ahmed Noorani and others v The Advocate-General of Bombay.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

4664-22—N C Dalal and Co, Lakhmandas Gordhandas v Cawasji Peerozsha and Co, Amarchand and M.

2508-22—Mulla and M, W H Pullan and Co. Ltd v L L Talley and Co., Dallas and Co.

1306-22—Mehta L and Co, Yahya G Khairulla v Manji Shivji Bros, Shah and Ch.

4745-22—N C Dalal and Co, Panachand Kasturchand v Vadilal Sakalchand, M B Chothia and Co.

4798-22—N C Dalal and Co, Panachand Kasturchand v Jugjiwandas Chhagan, Mehta L and Co.

4800-22—N C Dalal and Co, Panachand Kasturchand v Popatlal Girdharlal, Purnanand Cl and J.

3982-22—N C Dalal and Co., Nathumal Chandulal Lavty v Surana Dalal and Co, Kanga and S.

LONG CAUSES.

4638-22—Khambatta and Co, Vanchand Lalchand v Heernapmal Keshareraj and others, Mulji Th and Co., Khambatta and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

Bank Ltd v James Kioth Fisher and Co, Payne and Co, Craigie B and C.

2659-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Sunderrao Gopinath Jayakar v Ramchandra Vinayak Oka, Dabholker and Co.

2148-20—Dallas and Co, Kanji Premji v Krishnaji Keshrimal, Payne and Co.

2149-20—Dallas and Co, Kanji Premji v Krishnaji Keshrimal, Payne and Co.

3773-22—Jamsedji R and D, Prakaschand Motilal v Rawji Motichand and anr, Amin and D, Jamshedji R and D.

1513-22—Malvi M R and Co, Bai Sunderabai widow v Rawji Jugjiwan and ors, Mulji Th and Co.

5154-22—Motichand and D, Chaturbhoj Vaghji Vyas v The Exchange Prospecting Co, Judah and S.

BI AMMAN AT KANAUJ.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Jan. 27.

Biamman and Begumsahib accompanied by Maulvi Azizahmad Zuberi reached Kanauj on the 25th instant morning. A public meeting and a ladies' meeting were held. Biamman and Begumsahib in impressive speeches exhorted the audience to keep up the struggle for Swaraj. Swaraj she said, will not come as a gift. Sacrifice, unity and non-violent non-cooperation are the means to attain it. They appealed for the aeroplane and the national university funds. The first and second February are fixed for collections throughout the Farrukhabad District. Biamman and Begumsahib have appealed in a message to the Mussalmans of Farrukhabad to add their quota to the funds on fixed dates. It was decided to give 25 percent of the total collections to the Na-

OBESO-THIN

Overcomes Your Greatest Enemy SUPERFLUOUS FAT!

The longer you allow superfluous fat to burden you, the more you encourage the greatest enemy to your system to work havoc with your heart, lungs, liver and kidneys. Fatty heart, palpitations, the hundred and one ills that emanate from a sluggish liver, or improperly functioning kidneys, are traceable, in all stout people, to one cause:—SUPERFLUOUS FAT! How long will you permit it to oppress you? Take OBESO-THIN; commence the treatment now and reduce in a natural way to normal proportions.

8-Days' Treatment, including necessary Pills. :: Rs 6/- ::

Should a reduction of 3 to 5 lbs. per week be not obtained, after taking OBESO-THIN for one month, the cost of the Treatment will be refunded.

Guaranteed to Reduce or Money Refunded

R. V. BRIGGS & Co., Analytical Chemists, 8-B, Lall Bazar St., Calcutta, 30th Oct., 1922.

Analytic-l Report

"We have made a careful examination of OBESO-THIN. In our opinion it is suitable for human consumption in the manner prescribed."
(Sd.) R. V. BRIGGS, F. C. S., M. S. P. A.

Order from Your Chemists, or from—"OBESO-THIN" Co. [Dept. 7.] P.O. 2062, 3-1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

MAKES FAT PEOPLE LEAN

RAILWAY MATERIAL.

WAGGONS, either open or closed for Ballast, for 30" and Meter Gauge Railways.

STEEL RAILS, 18, 20, 24, 30, 35, 41 and 50 lbs. per, yard, flanged, flat bottom, all British Standard.

FISH PLATES, BOLTS NUTS, STEEL SLEEPERS AND DOG SPIKES. CROSSINGS AND TURN TABLES.

LOCOMOTIVES for all Gauges, working on Kerosine Oil, also STEAM ENGINES.

TROLLIES of all descriptions and for all Gauges.

WHEELS AND AXLES, SPRINGS, BUFFERS, ETC. ETC. ETC.

LARGE STOCKS READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

THE INDIAN ENGINEERING Co.,
16, HAMMAM STREET, FORT.
BOMBAY.
Telephone 1390. Telegrams: "ORACLE"

Blanket time

Lalimli Blankets will keep you warm this winter. They are made in several qualities from the high grade Bed Banket of Superfine Quality in White, Brown or Fawn to the cheap Coolie Blanket of coarse texture but every grade has the common characteristic of being made entirely of 'pure wool.'

SUPERFINE BED BLANKETS. (Heavy weight).

Sizes		7′×6½′	7½′×6½′	8′×6½′
White	Rs.	18/6/0	19/11/0	21/0
Khaki	„	19/4/0	20/10/0	22/0

No. 1 BLANKETS. (Heavy weight).

Sizes		6′×5′	6½′×5′	7′×5′	7½′×5′	8′×5′	8½′×5′	9′×5′
White	Rs.	10/12	11/9	12/8	13/8	14/6	15/4	16/2
Fawn Scarlet & Brown	„	12/14	13/14	15/0	16/2	17/4	18/4	19/5

No. 350 BLANKETS. (Medium weight).

Sizes		6′×5′	6½′×5′	7′×5′	7½′×5′	8′×5′	8½′×5′	9′×5′
White	Rs.	9/12	10/9	11/6	12/13	13/0	13/13	14/10
Fawn & Scarlet	„	10/14	11/13	12/12	13/11	14/10	15/9	16/8

No. 300 SCARLET BLANKETS. (Medium weight).

Sizes		6′×5′	6½′×5′	7½′×5′	8½′×5′	9′×5′
Prices	Rs.	9/8	10/5	11/15	13/9	14/6

No. 275 BLANKETS. (Light weight)

Sizes		6′×5′	6½′×5′	7′×5′	7½′×5′	8′×5′	8½′×5′	9′×5′
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QUESTION OF FINANCIAL ADJUSTMENT

DEMAND FOR IMPARTIAL INQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

The National Liberal League has made a representation to the Secretary of State for India on the question of financial adjustment between the Government of India and different local Governments with special reference to the Government of Bengal. The representation which is based on the Government of India despatch relating to the conference held at Simla in April last to consider the financial arrangements between the Central Government and the provinces and the Secretary of State for India's reply to it refers to the statement in the Government of India's despatch that every province with the exception of Bengal and Burma is at present working on deficit and says in the case of the latter, if the income from rice be excluded and in the case of the former if the estimate of income from the new taxation be based on the past actual six monthly receipts instead of what was expected, then those provinces really provide no exception. The League urge that it would be possible to give adequate financial relief to every province if the Government of India were to surrender ultimately rupees six crores and sixty-five lakhs instead of rupees nine crores and eighty-three lakhs, the objective accepted in the despatch. The League submit that an impartial committee should be forthwith appointed between the Government of India and the different provinces after a full discussion with the Government of India and each of the provinces as it has been proved on facts disclosed in two despaches that unless such an enquiry be undertaken the position of every province in India will be rendered not only very critical but well-nigh impossible. The points of reference of that committee should, inter alia be to determine, (a) the sanctioned expenditure of each province on the 3rd of January 1921, the date on which the responsibility was transferred to each provincial Government, (b) the income and expenditure of each province on the six monthly figures of 1922-23, (c) the estimated income of each province under the existing parliamentary rules and what the estimated income of each province would have been if the system in force before the promulgation of the reforms were taken into account, (d) what revenue should be placed at the disposal of each province so that it could carry on its normal expenditure as sanctioned before the 3rd of January 1921, without extra taxation or retrenchment and (e) in what way such revenue could be allocated to each province so that the financia arrangements between the central and the provincial Governments should be free from ambiguity if not for all time at any rate till the next parliamentary committee comes out in 1931. The League submit that pending the enquiry by the proposed Parliamentary Committte and in order to enable the different provincial Governments to carry on their administration with some degree of efficiency and to enable them to frame their budgets for 1923-24 a temporary surrender of two crores and twenty-five lakhs be made to the provincial Government. Referring particularly to Bengal the League point out that if the imperial taxes raised within the province be added to the provincial taxes it will be found by the Central Government after the publication of the recommendations of the Inchcape Committee about the spending power what she has really, in the six monthly figures. Bengal is the most heavily taxed province in India and that about seventy per cent of the taxes raised within the province are taken for the benefit of the central Government and that far from realising the anticipations of the Meston Committee as to the increase last year she had decreased her spending power

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES IN PUNJAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 26.

Punjab Provincial Congress Committee have decided that deputations of leading Hindu, Sikh and Mahomedan gentlemen should tour round the Punjab for collection of rupees one lakh for Tilak Swaraj fund and enlistment of ten thousand volunteers before the end of April next and place before the people of the province policy and programme of the Congress.

MR. SATYAMURTI ON NEW PARTY.

POONA, Jan. 26.

The Poona City Municipality in its general meeting under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar unanimously resolved to present an address to Mr. C. R. Das when he visits Poona next week.

Mr. Satyamurthi of Madras delivered an address to a largely attended meeting in the Shivaji Mandir yesterway night under the presidentship of Mr. R. P. Karandikar on the "Present Situation." Mr. Satyamurthi paid a tribute to Lokmanya Tilak and said that at Gaya they were compelled to form the new party because the majority would not accept any compromise on any question. They were swayed more by authority than by reason. They had no definite programme and they refused to come to grips with the Bureaucracy.

Referring to the Council question he said, he would prefer to go to Council even in a minority of one. He refused to associate himself with the Congress resolutions, some of which he described, as ridiculous. He concluded by exhorting the people to join and support the new party and go to the polls in the coming election A. P.

VICERHY AT AJMERE.

SPEECH AT MAYO COLLEGE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AJMERE, Jan. 26.

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's reply to the Mayo College address:—Your Highness, Mr. Leslie Jones, boys of the Mayo College and ladies and gentlemen, "I thank you for the kind welcome extended to Her Excellency and myself and assure you that it is a great pleasure to us to visit the Mayo College. In his address the Principal has outlined the original objects for which the college was founded and the more extended aims of its later development. Rajputana and many Indian states beyond its boudaries owe a very great debt of gratitude to the generosity of the ruling princes and others who contributed towards the foundation and endowment of the Mayo College. Inspite of its comparative youth the Mayo College can point to a long series of successes and its traditions and healthy spirit have, I am sure, afforded inspiration to many lives. The ideals at which the college aims have had an influence far beyond the boundaries of the college itself. The standards of character and conduct which it is its pride to inculcate and observe, act as an example and are strengthenng the force to many others than those who study mere. May these influences again in vitality and expand with the increasing years.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

I am informed that in recent years the financial condition of the College has given cause for serious anxiety and that it has been necessary to diminish expenditure in many directions and also to take measures for increasing the income. I am glad to learn that the efforts of the managing Committee have met with success and have restored the financial equilibrium for the time being at all events. The income from fees has considerably increased and it is evident that very earnest efforts have been made to strengthen the financial position. Environment is an important factor in education and amidst these beautiful surroundings boys who come to the Mayo College lead their life with every advantage. To them my advice is constantly to bear in mind the honour and the good name of the college and the great traditions of Rajput chivalry and loyalty which is their heritage. Let them endeavour to emulate the nobilty of character of their ancestors whose names are still household words in Rajputana. India of to-day offers great opportunities for men of worth and character and the boys of the Mayo College with the possession of all that the Mayo College has taught them and stands for should strive to fit themselves to play the important part in the future development of their motherland for which their days here have prepared them. They have inherited a tradition of loyalty in thought, word and deed to his Majesty the King Emperor. They have learned a high standard of character and conduct and it now remains for them to take to their homes from these cloisters the lessons of truth and uprightness and to carry them into effect in their dealings with others with whom they are brought in contact."—A. P.

ADDRESS FROM OLD BOYS.

VICEROY'S REPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AJMER, Jan. 26.

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's reply to the address presented by the Mayo College Old Boys Association:—

Rajkumar Umed Singh, "I am very glad to have this opportunity of meeting the old boys of the Mayo College, and I thank you for the welcome you have given to Lady Reading and myself. Your association is, I am assured performing the work of great value in preserving the traditions of your old school and in keeping alive the *esprit-de-corps* and affection with which every old boy should regard the institution where he was educated. Much of the pride and love with which every Englishman regards his old school is preserved by his association with others who were his fellow students in days gone by and I am sure that the same pride and affection animate you old boys of the Mayo College. It is for you to keep a jealous guard on the spirit and tone of your old college to maintain high standards and keep its good name unsullied. Your unfailing interest will help to secure that no alloy creeps into the pure gold which should be minted here that every coin which goes out is true to the old mould shining and pure and ringing true. The practical sympathy and support of the old boys is also a valuable asset to the college itself and its administration. I thank you warmly for your address and for the beautiful casket which you have presented to me and I wish your association all success in the future."

CONGRESS & KARNATAK.

SHARE OF WORK UNDERTAKEN.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Jan. 27.

The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee met at Belgaum on the 25th inst. at 5 p.m., Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande presiding. About fifty members attended. Mr. Hanmantrao Koujalgi was appointed secretary for the khaddar board. Resolutions allotting to various districts the sum of rupees one lakh, the amount of contribution of the Tilak Swaraja Fund for the Karnatak, appointing a board consisting of Messrs. Hardiker, Kembhavi, Yalgi with full powers to organise the enrolment of 2,000 volunteers and allotting to it rupees 2,000 for expenses, appointing a propaganda committee for the province consisting of Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Joshi of Hubli, Diwaker, Joshi of Dharwar and Majli were passed. A resolution authorizing the president to appoint two paid propagandists for the Karnatak was passed. The scheme of a sub-committee which was appointed the previous day regarding the proper utilization of the khaddar loan of rupees 50,000 was adopted. The Committee expressed its approval of the proposed raising of a memorial of Lok. Tilak at Belgaum for the Karnatak. Before closing the president passionately appealed to the Karnatak to rise to the height demanded by the occasion by discharging its responsibilities thrown by the Working Committee and hoped that Karnatak will be able to produce political Sanyasis in an increasing number.

Sjt. Gangandharrao Deshpande in a public meeting said that he carried out loyally the Nagpur Resolution fully believing that all had agreed to carry it out by forgetting their original difference as the draft resolution amended by Mr. Kelkar himself was approved by Mahatmaji for unity's sake. But Mr. Deshpande was sorry to find that some of his Maharashtra friends now took pride in publicly stating that they had no faith in the Nagpur Resolution.

STRINGENCY IN MONEY MARKET.

The Committee, Indian Merchants Chamber has addressed the following telegram to the Secretary, Finance Department of the Government of India:—The Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber beg to draw the attention of the Government to the prevailing acute stringency in money market and to the serious and chaotic condition of the present currency arrangements of the country and urge on them the necessity of immediately repealing the hasty legislation of 1920 in order to enable natural forces to operate freely on our exchange position.—A. P.

MRS. GANDHI AT POONA.

The Secretary, Mulshi Satyagraha Committee, writes Mrs. Gandhi, Messrs. Maganalal Gandhi, Jamnalal Bajaj and Prabhudas Gandhi on their way to Yeraoda for interviewing Mahatmaji paid a visit to the Committee's quarters located in Poona. They all proceeded to Mulshi with a view to see the place and the actual state of things. Sardar Raghuvia Singha, an Akali representative, had also accompanied the party.—A. P.

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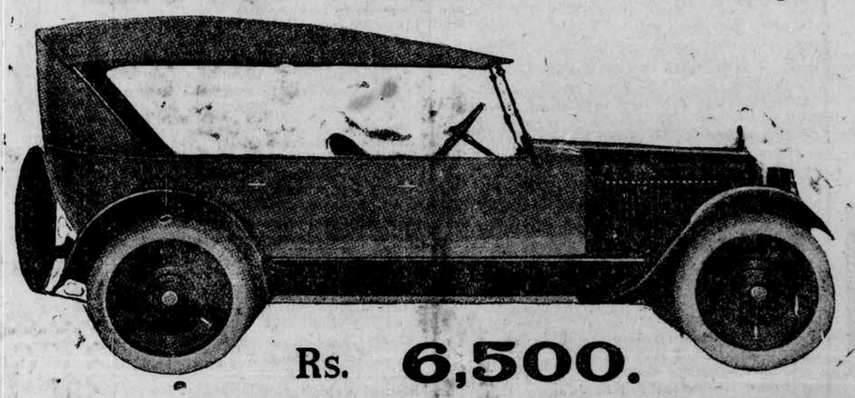

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